



Great Keppel Island
REVITALISATION PLAN

4.

SOCIAL
VALUES AND
MANAGEMENT
OF IMPACTS





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4. SOCIAL VALUES AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

Chapter 4 is a summary of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) undertaken for the GKI Revitalisation Plan and includes:

- a description of the social and cultural area relevant to the Project;
- identification of the community engagement techniques employed for the SIA;
- presentation of key demographic characteristics pertaining to the social and cultural area (social baseline);
- identification of potential social impacts reasonably associated with the Project; and
- identification of mitigation measures and management strategies for each identified social impact.

4.1 Description of Existing Social Values

4.1.1 Social and Cultural Area

The social and cultural area relevant to the Project may be reasonably described as the Rockhampton Regional Council area.

There are many government and non-government agencies servicing the Rockhampton Regional Council area in addition to many networks, service clubs, sporting groups, associations, recreational groups and self-help groups that have been formed to support specific identified issues such as (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010):

- health;
- women's issues;
- mental health;
- youth;
- disability groups;
- multicultural groups;
- children's services;
- community housing;
- Indigenous affairs;
- families; and
- community safety.

The Island, which is but a small part of the Rockhampton Regional Council area is commonly regarded as the "Jewel in the Crown" of the Tourism Queensland Capricorn Region, a region that extends beyond the Rockhampton Regional Council area. Other major natural features in the Capricorn Region include numerous national parks (Broad Sound Islands, Byfield, Capricorn Coast, Goodedulla, Keppel Bay Islands, Mount Archer, Mount Etna Caves and Mount O'Connell), GBRMP, the Fitzroy River, Cammoo Caves, Capricorn Caves, Johannsens Caves, several state forests, and various beaches and small islands.

Within the Rockhampton Regional Council area, there are 41 primary schools, nine secondary schools and six schools that combine both primary and secondary schooling. There are no schools located on the Island, and no children currently living on the Island.

The Council area is serviced by the Bruce Highway, the Burnett Highway, the Capricorn Highway, Kunwarara Road, Yaamba Road and the North Coast (Brisbane-Cairns) railway line (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008).



Records available indicate there is no social infrastructure or service facilities located on the Island, or any of the Keppel Islands (ABS, 2006). The services located closest to the Island are situated on the adjacent coastal areas, including Yeppoon and Emu Park. **Table 4.1** lists the social infrastructure available in these areas.

TABLE 4.1 Coastal Social Infrastructure in Proximity to the Island

Address	Name of Facility	Owner	Category (TI)
78-84 John Street Yeppoon 4703	Community Development Centre	Rockhampton Regional Council	Community centre
78-84 John Street Yeppoon 4703	Library	Rockhampton Regional Council	Library
40 James Street Yeppoon 4703	Verbyl	Rockhampton Regional Council	Youth centre
31-35 Normanby Street Yeppoon 4703	The Mill Art Gallery	Rockhampton Regional Council and The Mills Art Collective	Art gallery
25-27 Normanby Street Yeppoon 4703	Yeppoon Hall	Reserve For Local Govt - LSC As Tte	Meeting hall
29 Queen Street Yeppoon 4703	Queen Street Community Hall	Rockhampton Regional Council	Meeting hall
35-41 Park Street Yeppoon 4703	Yeppoon Showgrounds	Yeppoon And District Show Society Inc.	Other
70 Anzac Parade Yeppoon 4703	Rockhampton Regional Council Chambers	Reserve For Local Government(Shire Offices) Purpose	Council chambers
15 Normanby Street Yeppoon 4703	RSL Club	The Trustees of the RSL of Australia	Neighbourhood facilities
11 Hill Street Emu Park 4710	QCWA Hall	QCWA Emu Park Branch	Hall
7-9 Hill Street Emu Park 4710	Library	Reserve For Local Govt - Cultural Purpose	Community library
53 Archer Street Emu Park 4710	SES	Reserve For Local Govt - S.E.S. Purposes	For use by Fire and Ambulance volunteers
17 Hill Street Emu Park 4710	Emu Park Historical Museum	Emu Park Historical Museum Society Inc.	
17 Hill Street Emu Park 4710	Library	Emu Park Historical Museum Society Inc.	

Source: J Obst Rockhampton Regional Council, 2011.

4.1.2 Law and Order

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) in Yeppoon does not currently provide services to the Island and has provided only minimal services in the past. The Queensland Water Police responds to calls for service to the Island and, since the closure of the former resort, has operated a limited service to the Island. **Table 4.2** provides a summary of law and order incidents in the recent past. As can be seen in **Table 4.2**, the records indicate that the “Get Wrecked Campaign” created an increase in unwelcome negative social impacts on the Island and in adjoining areas.

TABLE 4.2 LAW AND ORDER ON GKI - PAST AND PRESENT

Time Period	Resort Campaign	Queensland Water Police Comments	Level/types of calls for Service
Early 1990s	“Get wrecked” campaign.	Increased calls for service impacted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor security in resort; • young age of security staff; • heavy-handed manner with patrons; • lack of overview by management for the responsible service of alcohol; and • allowing alcohol to be brought into the Resort (by ferry). 	Calls for service on a weekly basis for assaults (sexual and physical), drink spiking, etc.
Late 1990s	Contiki 18-35’s.	Trouble with large events, for example, Bachelor and Spinster Balls.	Calls for service for assaults (sexual and physical), drink spiking, etc. Call outs were slightly less than for the “Get wrecked” campaign.
2006	Mercure (family) GKI Resort.	Marketed for families; however, capital investment in infrastructure was not sufficient to attract and retain the type of clientele sought.	Approximately two calls for service per month, with less substantive offences committed. For example, bad behaviour.
Currently 2011	No Resort.	Providing limited service to the Island, as the Island is quiet.	Water Police are called to the Island around six times per year.

Source: Pers Comm Officer in Charge, Queensland Water Police Service Yeppoon, 2010.



4.1.3 Emergency Services

4.1.3.1 Yeppoon Coast Guard

The Yeppoon Coast Guard's core business in relation to the Capricorn Coast involves conducting emergency evacuations, including medi-vacs, search and rescues, and assisting boats that have broken down. The Coast Guard has a fleet of three boats, two of which are currently in operation.

Currently, the Coast Guard is called to the Island approximately once every three months. In the 1990's the Coast Guard was called once or twice a month to the Island (when the former resort was operating), including on one occasion when a gang of youths allegedly threatened staff on the Island. In the past, the Coast Guard has been required to transport bodies from the Island and personnel to the Island, including coroners and police; and on one occasion to rescue a boat and two fishermen stranded on rocks on the Island.

4.1.3.2 Maritime Safety Queensland

Marine Operations for MSQ is a division of DTMR, and looks after the safety of vessel operations and their movement (including registration, monitoring of registrations and ensuring vessels meet their class requirements). The division also monitors and manages pollution, investigates marine incidents, provides information and education to different user groups, manages aides of navigation, and undertakes shipping inspections.

MSQ has a major focus on monitoring compliance of passenger carrying vessels (e.g. ferry services to the Island) and other commercial users. They also monitor recreational users. MSQ had a strong presence during the period in which the former resort was operational, travelling regularly to the Island to monitor resort craft, and issue licences.

4.1.3.3 Emergency Management Queensland

Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ), confirmed that the Island has a volunteer SES and a Rural Fire Service with a fire truck. These services are located in a shed on the Island. There is no ambulance service. According to the service logs, the SES is rarely called out; however, it is possible that local volunteers undertake services without logging these incidents.

A Queensland Fire and Rescue rural fire fighting brigade, equipped with fire hydrants, is operated by Island residents. The brigade has only limited capacity with volunteers equipped and trained mainly to deal with grass fires. For example, the local brigade was unable to assist with a plane (Cessna) crash in December 2010 at the end of the airstrip.



4.1.3.4 Department of Community Safety

The Island falls within the jurisdiction of the Department of Community Safety inspection regime, with regard to ensuring evacuation plans and up to date staff training for fire emergencies. To date very few incidents have occurred on the Island.

4.1.3.5 Social and Health Services

The Department of Communities and Queensland Health has indicated there are currently no social or health services provided on the Island. Residents of the Island travel to the mainland to access health services available on the Capricorn Coast or in Rockhampton. **Table 4.3** provides a breakdown of government health services within the Central Queensland Health Service District.

Only services within Rockhampton and Yeppoon are within a two hour combined ferry and car trip, other district services are located further away from the Island.

TABLE 4.3 DISTRICT PROFILE FOR CENTRAL QUEENSLAND HEALTH SERVICE DISTRICT

Health service	District where service is available
Hospitals	Baralaba, Biloela, Blackwater, Emerald, Gladstone, Moura, Mount Morgan, Rockhampton, Yeppoon.
Multipurpose health services	Springsure, Theodore, Woorabinda.
Community health	Biloela, Emerald, Gladstone, Mount Morgan, Rockhampton, Yeppoon.
Primary health care	Boyne Valley.
Oral health	Biloela, Emerald, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Yeppoon.
Mental health	Emerald, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Yeppoon.
Residential and aged care	Yeppoon Nursing Home (Gertrude E Moore Nursing Home), North Rockhampton Nursing Centre, Eventide Home, Birribi (Residential Intellectually Disabled Facility).

Source: Queensland Health, 2010.

4.1.4 Housing

4.1.4.1 Housing Tenure Type and Landlord Type

Table 4.4 provides data on housing tenure and landlord type percentages for the suburbs that are a close travel distance to the Keppel Bay Marina. In 2006, with the exception of Yeppoon, there were, on average, fewer people living in government housing in the coastal areas close to Rosslyn Bay, than compared with the rest of Queensland. The average rental occupancy across suburbs close to Rosslyn Bay is slightly higher (31 percent) than both the Rockhampton Region, and Queensland. The average owned occupancy across these suburbs is also higher (38.56 percent) than both the Rockhampton Region, and Queensland; however, fewer people (24 percent) in the coastal area were purchasing a property when compared to the Rockhampton region (30 percent) and Queensland (31.4 percent).

TABLE 4.4 HOUSING TENURE COMPARISON (PERCENTAGES)

Tenure	Yeppoon North	Yeppoon	Cooee Bay and Taranganba	Lammermoor to Kinka Beach	Emu Park and Zilzie	Rockhampton Region	State
Owned	38.3	30.3	32.9	47.4	43.9	34.0	30.4
Being purchased	28.1	24.5	22.0	22.2	23.5	30.0	31.4
Renting – Govt	1.4	4.2	2.6	0.5	1.7	3.4	3.2
Renting – Other	26.8	30.1	35.3	22.9	24.6	23.8	25.9
Renting – Not stated	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	.9
Renting – Total	29.0	35.2	38.9	24.5	27.3	28.2	30.0
Other tenure type	0	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.0
Not stated	4.6	7.9	5.9	5.2	5.1	7.2	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008.

In the Rockhampton Region, people are less likely to own or be purchasing a home than Queenslanders in general; however, in the Keppel Islands, 50 percent of respondents stated that they fully owned their homes.

According to 2006 Census results, the Keppels (which includes GKI, Pumpkin Island, Middle Island, North Keppel Island) has a total of 30 private dwellings. Twenty-eight of these were occupied. The median monthly home loan repayment was \$1,439 compared to \$1,300 in Australia. Average household size was 1.2 persons. **Table 4.5**, provides details of housing being rented and purchased in the Keppels.

TABLE 4.5 HOUSING TENURE FOR THE KEPPELS (ALL ISLANDS)

Tenure	Total	Percent
Fully owned	14	50
Being purchased (including under rent/buy systems)	0	0
Rented (includes rent-free)	5	17.9
Other tenure type	0	0
Not stated	11	39.9

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

Table 4.6 provides data on household composition in the Keppels according to 2006 Census results. As can be seen, 80 percent of households are family households.

TABLE 4.6 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (THE KEPPELS)

Type	Total	Percent
Family Household	12	80
Lone Person Household	3	20
Group Household	0	0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

4.1.4.2 Housing Availability and Affordability

Analysis of the weekly housing rental payments of households in the Rockhampton Regional Council area compared to Queensland shows that households in the Rockhampton Region pay less than the Queensland average. As the data in **Table 4.7** demonstrates, there was a smaller proportion of households paying high rental payments (\$450 per week or more) and, accordingly, a larger proportion of households with low rental payments (less than \$140 per week).

Overall, 1.1 percent of households were paying high rent, and 36.5 percent were making low payments in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, compared with 4.0 percent and 23.5 percent respectively in Queensland.

TABLE 4.7 WEEKLY RENT (PERCENT DWELLINGS IN EACH CATEGORY) ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL AREA

Weekly housing rental	Total number in coastal suburbs	Total percent in coastal suburbs	Rockhampton Regional Council number	Rockhampton Regional Council percent	Queensland percent
\$0 to \$49	102	4.6	681	6.3	5.6
\$50 to \$99	202	9.2	1180	11	8.1
\$100 to \$139	307	13.9	2071	19.2	9.8
\$140 to \$179	464	21.0	2900	26.9	13.5
\$180 to \$224	489	22.2	2005	18.6	17.8
\$225 to \$274	305	13.8	906	8.4	18.5
\$275 to \$349	157	7.1	395	3.7	13.9
\$350 to \$449	51	2.3	127	1.2	5.4
\$450 to \$549	10	0.5	23	0.2	1.6
\$550 and over	30	1.4	93	0.9	2.4
not stated	90	4.1	388	3.6	3.5
Total	2207	100.0	10769	100	100

Source: Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008.

Real estate agency, *Yeppoon Real Estate* (servicing Yeppoon and surrounding suburbs), advises that, at present (at the time of writing this EIS), there is a strong demand for rental accommodation in Yeppoon, especially for houses with a weekly rental of between \$350 and \$450. Demand is mainly for three to five bedroom family homes. In Emu Park, *The Professionals* advise there is strong demand for rental properties across the board and especially for properties in the \$350 to \$400 per week price range. The agent advises that current vacancy rates are very low, with the demand mainly for rental houses due, in part, to the presence of a workforce associated with the resource sector.

In relation to home sales, *Yeppoon Real Estate* advises that currently most buyers are looking for properties in the \$300,000 to \$450,000 price range and that there are still a good variety of houses available for purchase in the Yeppoon area even with the influx of workers from the resource sector. Agents from both Yeppoon and Emu Park advise there are plenty of homes for buyers to choose from, describing the current market as a "buyers' market". Strong interest has been received with the recent releases of a number of residential land developments. As can be seen by the data in **Table 4.8**, housing payments are generally lower in the impacted area than in Queensland generally.

TABLE 4.8 HOUSING COSTS (MONTHLY REPAYMENTS - PERCENT OF DWELLINGS IN EACH CATEGORY)

Monthly housing loan repayments (household)	Total number in coastal suburbs	Total percent in coastal suburbs	Total percent in Keppel Islands	Total percent Rockhampton Region	Total percent in Queensland
\$1 to \$249	45	2.7	0	2.4	2.4
\$250 to \$399	44	2.7	0	3.1	2.4
\$400 to \$549	70	4.3	0	8	5.3
\$550 to \$749	128	7.8	0	12.5	7.6
\$750 to \$949	191	11.6	0	15	10.3
\$950 to \$1,199	220	13.4	0	16.2	13.5
\$1,200 to \$1,399	196	11.9	0	10.5	11.2
\$1,400 to \$1,599	107	6.5	0	6.7	8.4
\$1,600 to \$1,999	209	12.7	0	8.6	12.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999	193	11.8	0	6.9	13
\$3,000 and over	77	4.7	0	2.1	4.9
Not stated	163	9.9	0	8	8.1
Total	1640	100	100	100	100

Source: Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008.

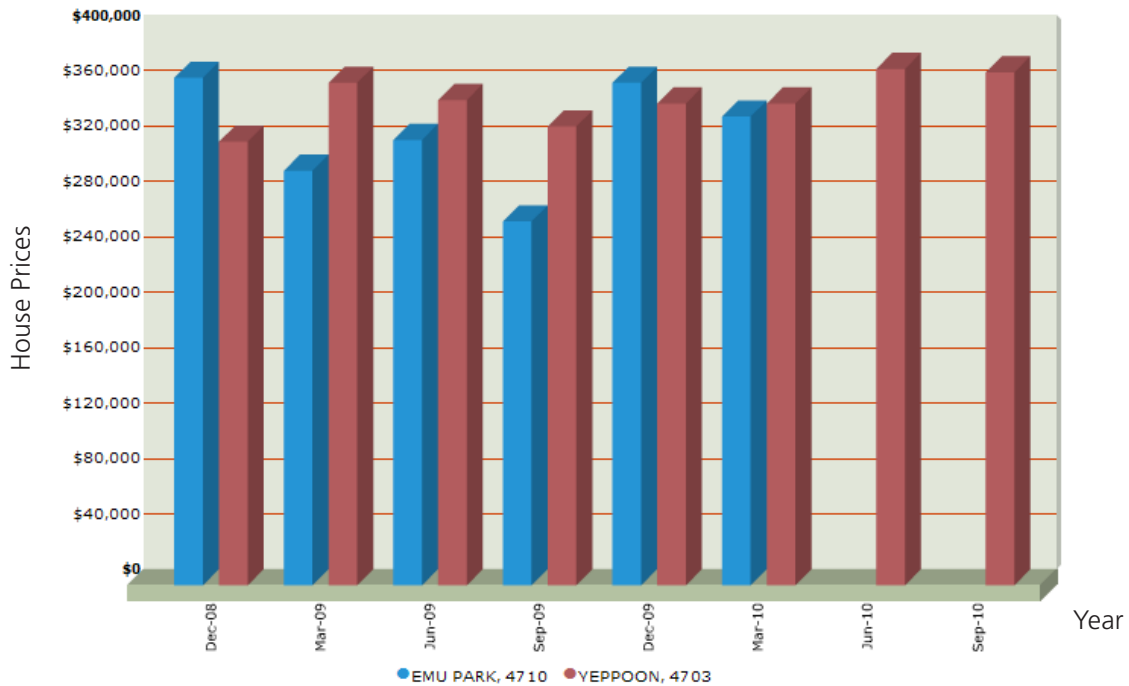
Analysis of the monthly housing loan repayments of households in the Rockhampton Regional Council area compared to Queensland shows there was a smaller proportion of households paying high mortgage repayments (\$2,000 per month or more) and, conversely, a larger proportion of households with low mortgage repayments (less than \$950 per month).

Overall, nine percent of households were paying high mortgage repayments, and 41.0 percent were paying low repayments, compared with 17.9 percent and 28.0 percent respectively in Queensland.

Figures 4.1 and **4.2** show recent estimates of median house prices for the Capricorn Coast, including Emu Park, Yeppoon and Rockhampton.

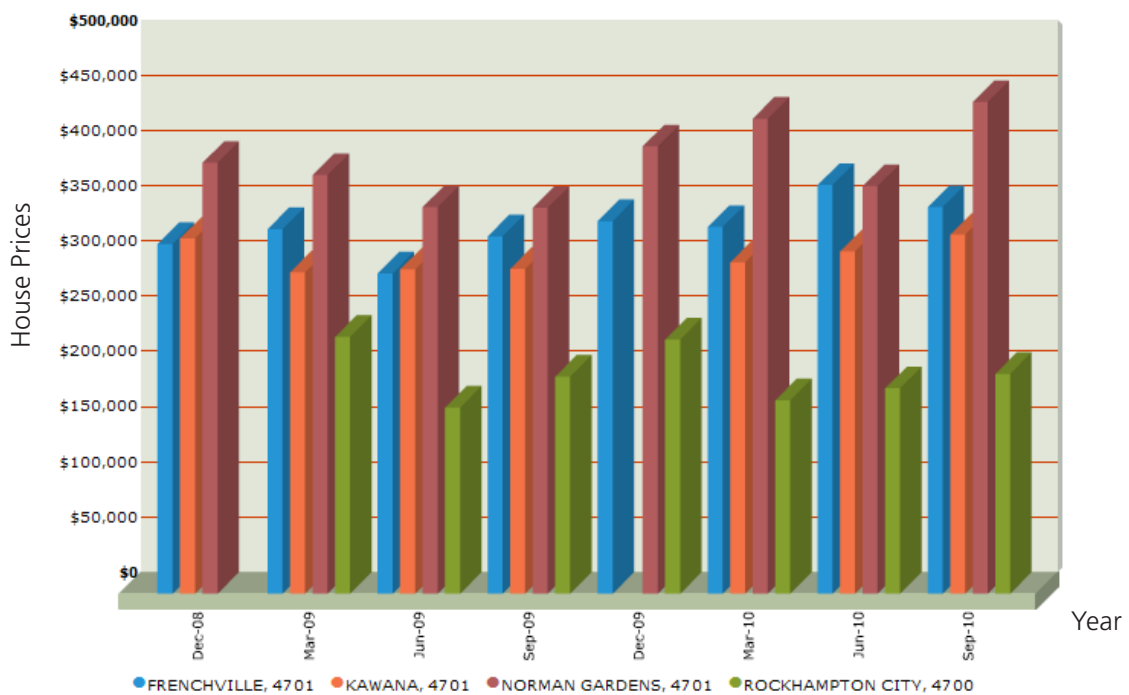


Figure 4.1 MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES CAPRICORN COAST



Source: REIQ, 'Suburb Trend Charting', accessed 26.5.11, from: <http://propertysearch.reiq.com.au/suburbschart.aspx>

Figure 4.2 MEDIAN HOUSE PRICES ROCKHAMPTON



Source: REIQ, 'Suburb Trend Charting', accessed 26.5.11, from: <http://propertysearch.reiq.com.au/suburbschart.aspx>

4.1.5 Community Special Interest Organisations

There are various community interest organisations in the Region, including but not limited to the following:

- The Capricornia Cruising Yacht Club (CCYC) was established in 1974 by a group of sailing enthusiasts who resided on the Capricorn Coast. The Club House is situated at Rosslyn Bay, Yeppoon, a short walk from the Keppel Bay Marina. Members frequently anchor at Fisherman's Beach, Long Beach, and Svendsen's Beach. They spend time on the Island and also access the Haven and the pizza shop;
- CCYC members (described as a transient population of yachters, principally grey nomads) enjoy the natural beauty of the Island and the fact they can access it free of charge;
- The Keppel Bay Sailing Club (KBSC) was formed in 1957, following a boating mishap on Keppel Bay. The club has over 7,000 members and is today considered one of the premier sailing clubs in Queensland;
- Birds Australia is a national organisation working for the conservation and protection of Australia's native birds and their habitats;
- Birds Australia Capricornia (BAC) is a regional branch of Birds Australia with a membership of 7,500. Its area of coverage extends along the coast from Bundaberg in the south to the Whitsunday Islands in the north and west to the Northern Territory border near Boulia in the north and Birdsville in the south. Its jurisdiction includes the Island;
- BAC members regularly visit the Island (four or five trips a year) and have held annual congress meetings and campout activities on the Island. BAC have also produced a booklet called "A Concise Guide to the Birds of GKI", and have conducted bird surveys across the full extent of the Island; and
- Capricorn Conservation Council (CCC) is a not-for-profit environmental organisation based in Central Queensland. It was founded in 1973 and becomes actively involved in regional environmental issues through a community based membership approach.

4.1.6 Community Engagement

4.1.6.1 Consultation Plan

A comprehensive Consultation Plan was developed by CQG Consulting (also trading as CQ Environmental) in collaboration with Social Impact Assessment (SIA) consultants, ImpaxSIA Consulting, for the EIS (refer to **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Consultation Plan**). Generate Public Relations were engaged by the Proponent to assist with media advice and by CQG Consulting to prepare graphic materials.

The Consultation Plan outlined the consultation procedures and methods involved, including stakeholders, consultation activities and evaluation.

The Consultation Plan was submitted to the DEEDI's (now know as DSDIP) EIS Project Manager for review and sign off prior to its implementation.



4.1.6.2 Objectives

Following approval of the Consultation Plan, the consultation objectives were updated to better reflect the final TOR which was released in June 2011. The revised objectives guided the implementation of the consultation process in order to fulfil the TOR.

The objectives of the Consultation Plan are to:

- inform stakeholders and other interested community members about the Project and its likely impacts;
- solicit aspirations/concerns/local knowledge including for use in undertaking the SIA;
- establish an on-going relationship with the affected community for two-way communication about the Project;
- minimise the amount of misinformation circulating about the Project; and
- identify potential social impacts and develop strategies and measures to mitigate potential negative social impacts and maximise potential benefits.

The strategies to achieve these objectives include:

- identify all those with a stake in the Project;
- make up-to-date information about the development widely available and easily accessible;
- create multiple pathways to access information and to receive views and feedback on the Project;
- disseminate targeted information to relevant stakeholders;
- seek feedback on draft reports and through an iterative process respond to community aspirations and concerns, either through Project design modifications or provision of further information; and
- ensure information is accurate and consistent.





4.1.6.3 Stakeholder Identification

A preliminary stakeholder list was developed through desktop-based research, analysis of existing information materials and by contacting local and state community groups and organisations. It also included the stakeholders listed in Part A, Sections 4 and 6 of the TOR. The stakeholder list was a dynamic document, as it was expanded through recommendations of included stakeholders made by participants during implementation of consultation activities. A stakeholder map was drafted to visually represent the various stakeholder groups (refer to **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Stakeholder Map**). Stakeholders identified as relevant to the Project include (but are not limited to):

- Island residents, businesses and landowners;
- Native Title claimants;
- Federal Government authorities/agencies and representatives;
- State Government authorities/agencies and representatives;
- Local Government Departments, personnel and committees;
- residents and businesses of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton Region;
- day visitors to the Island;
- industry associations, including tourism, hospitality and construction;
- recreational groups;
- conservation groups;
- political leaders;
- service groups;
- community groups; and
- education and training providers and associations.

The input from these stakeholders was very valuable and significantly influenced the revision of the original plan and the development of the final GKI Revitalisation Plan

4.1.6.4 Stakeholder Consultation Report

The Stakeholder and Community Consultation Report (refer **Appendix K**) outlines the consultation process implemented for the GKI Revitalisation Plan.

The consultation program has been designed to meet the Australian Government's TOR, particularly:

- Part A **Section 6** – Stakeholder consultation;
- Part B **Section 1.7** – Public consultation process; and
- Part B **section 4.1.2** – Community engagement.

In addition, the consultation program has also been designed to meet the Australian Government's Guidelines, particularly:

- **Section 2.2** - Opportunities for public input;
- **Section 4.1** - The Objectives of an Environmental Impact Statement; and
- **Section 5.7** – Consultation.



This report outlines the consultation strategy that was developed; the approach that was applied; the tools and activities that were implemented; and summarises the outcomes of the consultation process.

4.1.6.5 Methodology

The consultation program ran concurrently with the environmental assessment and Project design processes. The initial formal consultation on the GKI Revitalisation Plan commenced in January 2011 and will continue through the EIS statutory public notification timeframes. To assess the potential level of stakeholder involvement in the Project, a matrix of interest and influence was prepared (refer to **Table 4.9**). The matrix is based on the following elements:

- interest: the level of interest of the stakeholder group (high, medium or low); and
- influence: the level of influence of the stakeholder group (high, medium or low). The level of influence is determined by the stakeholder group's position in the community, political influence or their attitude to Project specific issues.

The interest and influence ratings were used to determine the potential involvement or impact for each of the stakeholder groups. Where stakeholders were perceived to have a high level of potential project involvement or impact, it was considered more appropriate to hold face-to-face meetings/briefings. For those stakeholders who were considered to have medium or low potential involvement or impact, general information dissemination via communication tools such as Project newsletters, focus groups or telephone interviews, were considered appropriate.

Table 4.9 provides a summary of the potential level of influence and interest for each stakeholder group engaged during the consultation process.

TABLE 4.9 INFLUENCE AND INTEREST MATRIX

Influence	Interest		
	High	Medium	Low
High	High potential involvement	High Potential involvement	Medium Potential involvement
Medium	High Potential involvement	Medium Potential involvement	Low Potential involvement
Low	Medium Potential involvement	Low Potential involvement	No potential involvement

Table 4.10 outlines the level of involvement of each stakeholder group.

TABLE 4.10 STAKEHOLDERS AND LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT

Stakeholder Group	Level of Involvement
Island residents, businesses and landowners	High
Native Title claimants	High
Federal Government Agencies	High
State authorities/agencies and representatives	High
Local Government Departments, personnel and committees	Medium
Residents and business of the Capricorn Coast and Rockhampton	Medium
Day visitors to the Island	Medium
Industry associations	Medium
Recreational groups	Medium
Conservation groups	Medium
Community groups	Medium
Education and training providers and associations	Low to Medium

A range of communication tools was utilised to communicate and consult with key stakeholders. These are outlined in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Consultation Plan**. A stakeholder map which illustrates the level of involvement can be viewed in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Stakeholder Map** and a detailed list of consulted stakeholders can be viewed in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Stakeholder List**.

4.1.6.6 Consultation Tools and Activities

Photograph 4.1 ADVISORY AGENCY CONSULTATION ON THE ISLAND





CQG Consulting collected the views of the community and disseminated information to stakeholders through the implementation of a range of proven communication tools. A 1800 free call number, project email address, focus groups, stakeholder meetings (refer **Photograph 4.1**), a random telephone survey and community consultation centre were utilised as consultation tools to collect stakeholder views of the Project.

A project website, static display banners and newsletters and fact sheets were used as information dissemination tools and to enable opportunities for discussion with key stakeholders.

Discussion with the stakeholders was primarily to explain the Project and identify issues and concerns. The consultation process was supported by the broader Project team, enabling a high level of information and personal contact with residents, businesses and property owners.

A list of tools developed and utilised as part of the EIS consultation process is provided below.

(a) Community Consultation Centre

A community consultation centre based in Rockhampton was open during January 2011 to April 2011 and reopened again in August 2011 and will continue to remain open until after the post-EIS notification periods. The GKI Revitalisation Plan shop front at 21 East Street is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 1:30pm to 3:30pm and Tuesday and Thursday mornings 7:30am to 9:30am. Members of the public and stakeholders were encouraged via the information newsletter and website to visit the centre and have a say.

The GKI Revitalisation Plan shop front has a consultation member present during opening hours, a static display of banners with information, copies of newsletters and fact sheets and maps that describe the Project.

Members of the community who visited the shop front during preparation of the EIS were able to obtain information about the EIS and the EIS process and were given the opportunity to comment on the GKI Revitalisation Plan. The consultation member present in the centre recorded comments and concerns from community members who visited the shop front and also maintained a register of visitors' details.

Throughout the duration of the opening of the community consultation centre, only two people visited the centre, together on one occasion. These visitors had seen the shop front on their way to another appointment and decided to stop in to find out more about the Project. Others only viewed the display through the shop windows.

(b) Frequently Asked Questions Document

A list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) was developed and distributed to all community consultation personnel. A condensed list of FAQs was also uploaded on the EIS website. A copy of the current version of the FAQs list is provided in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Consultant FAQ Document**.

(c) Information Newsletter and Fact Sheet

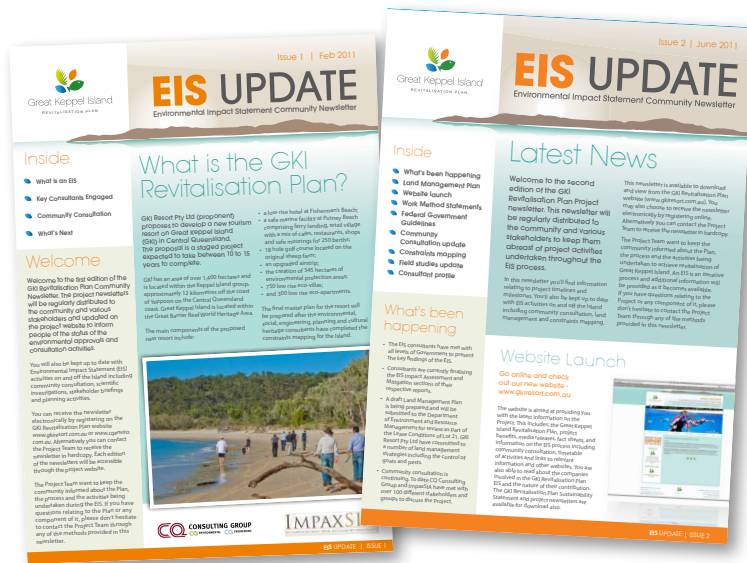


Figure 4.3 First edition of GKI EIS Newsletter

An information newsletter and fact sheet detailing the Project and the EIS process were published and released in February 2011. The newsletter included all contact details for the Project team and invited the community to comment and ask questions on the Project. A subsequent newsletter was issued in June 2011 which contained an update on some of the Project consultants' findings and field studies update, details about the environmental constraints mapping exercise, an update on the community consultation program, details of the release of the final Federal Government Guidelines and a consultant profile piece on ASK Consulting, the air and noise consulting engineers for the Project.

The information newsletters and fact sheet were distributed at consultation events, via email to the email distribution list, by post or delivered as a hard copy in person. To date, two newsletters and one fact sheet have been produced and circulated, with more issues due to be released in the future. Copies of the information newsletters are available at **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Project Newsletters** and the Project fact sheet is available in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Project Fact Sheet**.

(d) Project Hotline and Email

A 1800 phone number (1800 755 415) and project email address (gkieis@cqenviro.com.au) were launched to capture any queries. The 1800 phone number and project email address were advertised as methods by which stakeholders were able to ask questions or find out more about the Project on all project material distributed, including in the Project newsletters and on the Project website. Contacts received via these channels were acknowledged within 48 hours, with details entered into the stakeholder database for monitoring and management purposes.



Only five messages have been received on the 1800 telephone number since it was setup (in 12th January 2011). The hotline will continue to be operational until the end of the post-EIS notification period. All five messages were from stakeholders calling to either RSVP to one of the focus groups advertised in local newspapers or ask a question in relation to the focus group meetings.

A total of seven emails were received at the Project email address. The following issues were raised in these emails:

- disability access;
- local business seeking to find out about business opportunities;
- question about the golf course and where the rock material to build the Resort will come from (will it be an on-site quarry) and a question as to whether the Proponent will manage the development themselves;
- statement of dissent to the expansion of the Resort other than the existing footprint;
- statement of dissent to the marina, golf course, use of Lot 21 and suggestion of alternatives;
- statement of dissent to the marina, golf course and destruction of the natural state, concern about putting pressure on Council rates; and
- concern about loss of fishing grounds.

Included in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Stakeholder List** is the stakeholder list which grew continually through the consultation process.

(e) **One-on-One Meetings**

One-on-one meetings were held between 16-17 February 2011, 13-17 March 2011 and 6-9 June 2011 for interested island residents and key stakeholders. Several subsequent one-on-one meetings were held over the following months of community consultation with stakeholders located outside the Capricorn Region or not available during the above mentioned dates.

One-on-one meetings were arranged by initially contacting the stakeholder by telephone, sending the newsletter and fact sheet electronically to provide some project background and a follow-up telephone call to arrange a suitable date, time and location for the meeting.

A copy of the letter emailed and posted to all Island land owners, residents and business owners and operators with information about the consultation program is attached in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting One-on-one Stakeholder Meetings Invitations**. A list of the one-on-one stakeholder meetings held, including the dates, times and locations are included in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting One-on-one Stakeholder Meetings Register**.





Of particular note consultation with the Traditional Owners was initially conducted directly by the Proponent with members of the Woppaburra Clan to discuss the plans for the redevelopment of the Island. A number of meetings were held by the Proponent with this group and the Proponent employed Woppaburra People to man their Rockhampton Office in the very early phases of the Project. Following the development of the revised plan (Option 1), the Proponent met with the Darumbal People, the legally recognised Native Title Claimants. Productive meetings were held with Darumbal leaders and their advisors to discuss the Project, the studies which had been completed by others in the past and the commitment to develop a cultural heritage management plan (CHMP) prior to any earth disturbing activities taking place on the Island. The Proponent will present the key findings of the EIS to the Darumbal People during the public display period.

(f) Focus Groups

Three Focus Groups were established (a Business, Tourism and Recreation Focus Group, a Community Focus Group and a GKI Business Focus Group) with small group meetings held in March 2011. These were facilitated by Dr Annie Holden of ImpaxSIA Consulting and Senior Town Planner, Brittany Lauga of CQG Consulting with attendees invited by email, telephone or post.

A subsequent round of Focus Groups were held in May 2011. These were facilitated by Donna Mason of ImpaxSIA Consulting and Brittany Lauga of CQG Consulting with attendees again invited by email, telephone or post.

A Focus Group was also held with a class of students from St Brendan's College, Yeppoon on Tuesday 23 August 2011. This Focus Group was conducted with a class of approximately 15 Year 11 Geography students and was facilitated by Brittany Lauga together with the Senior Geography teacher, Mr Brian Power.

The objectives of these Focus Groups were to:

- inform stakeholders and other interested community members about the Project and its likely impacts;
- solicit aspirations / concerns / local knowledge including for use in undertaking the SIA;
- establish an on-going relationship with the affected community for two-way communication about the Project; and
- minimise the amount of misinformation circulating about the Project.

Included in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Focus Group Invitations** are copies of the invitations and the interview questions used in the meetings. Included in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Focus Group Register** are details of the date, time, location and attendees of the focus group meetings held.



(g) Community Meetings

The Proponent and members of its original project team met with members of the Capricorn Conservation Council (CCC) in mid-2010. The Project Team also met with CCC officers and concerned members on several occasions face-to-face and maintained regular contact during the EIS.

The Proponent and the EIS Project Manager from CQG Consulting participated in a field trip to Port Alma and the Island on 3 May 2011 to discuss the proposed projects in the Region. The meeting involved a day boat trip to the Island and along the Capricorn Coast followed by a meeting at the Yeppoon Community Development Centre, John Street, Yeppoon. The Proponent's project manager addressed the group on the boat and answered questions about the Project.

The Proponent and CQG Consulting community consultation representatives met with the Local Marine Advisory Committee (LMAC), an advisory group of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA), to answer questions with regard to the proposal following the boat trip on 3 May 2011.

The following organisations and interest groups were present at the meeting:

- Yeppoon Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association;
- Shell Collectors' Club;
- North Keppel Island Environmental Education Centre;
- Commercial fishing industry;
- Tourism providers;
- DERM;
- Surfriders' Foundation;
- Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service;
- Capricorn Conservation Council;
- Department of Primary Industries;
- Gladstone Sportsfishing Association (guest);
- Fitzroy Basin Association;
- Landcare; and
- Capricorn Spearfishing Association.

CQG Consulting also attended the meeting held on 30 May 2011 of the Capricorn Coast Business Community held at the Cooe Bay Hall, 160 Matthew Flinders Drive, Cooe Bay. Attendees included the former Rockhampton Regional Council Mayor Brad Carter, Rockhampton Regional Council elected representatives, Council officers, State Government agencies and representatives from local businesses.

Photograph 4.2 ATTENDEES AT THE 2010 GOVERNMENT AGENCY MEETING



(h) Government Meetings

Following the rejection of the original plan by Minister Garrett in July 2010, the Office of the CG facilitated meetings with State agency representatives during the EIS process.

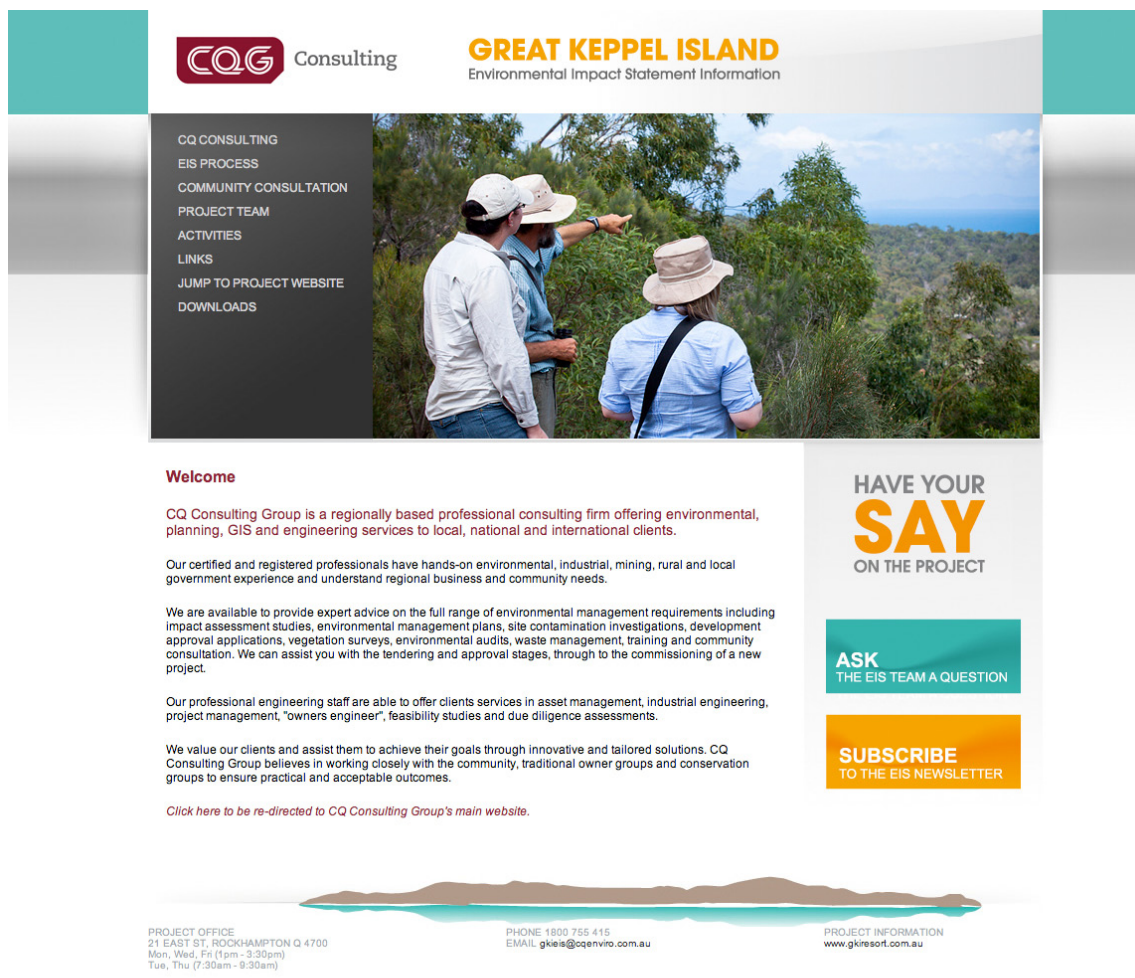
Members of the Project team and the Proponent and CQG Consulting's EIS Project Manager, met with officers from SEWPaC in Canberra and GBRMPA officers in Townsville on a number of occasions to discuss the proposed Project and the guideline requirements. SEWPaC officers, a representative from GBRMPA, CQG Consulting Project Manager, the CG Project Manager and a senior management representative inspected the Island with members of the Project team and the Proponent in December 2009.

The Office of the CG organised a workshop with State and Commonwealth Government officers in Brisbane and an agency tour of the Island followed by an information session in Rockhampton in late 2010. These sessions were attended by over 50 participants. Presentations were delivered by GBRMPA, SEWPaC, the CG Project Manager, the Proponent and CQG Consulting regarding the EIS approval process and the proposal. Specialists from the EIS team also attended these sessions to answer questions regarding the EIS methodology.

A specialised consultation meeting was held at the GBRMPA offices in Townsville on 18 May 2011 with representatives from three assessment agencies, (GBRMPA; SEWPac) the Office of the CG, with the Proponent, CQG Consulting's EIS Project Manager and representatives from Water Technology and frc environmental. The intent of the meeting was to discuss progress on the EIS in particular the sediment sampling and plume modelling and to answer questions on the Australian Government's EIS Guidelines. Input by Government officers was instrumental in the environmental constraints mapping exercise which eventually resulted in the proposed GKI Revitalisation Plan.

(i) Web link

Figure 4.4 SCREEN-SHOT OF GKI EIS WEBSITE HOME PAGE





A website (<http://www.gkieis.smradvertising.com.au>) was launched in February 2011 to provide up-to-date project information and to inform stakeholders of upcoming consultation activities. The EIS website also provided information about the EIS process, project information and detailed contact information for feedback. Visitors to the website were able to subscribe to the EIS e-newsletter database and comment on the GKI Revitalisation Plan. **Appendix K – GKI EIS Website** provides an overview of the EIS website homepage. Only two people registered on the Project website to receive email updates on the Project.

A link was also set up on CQG Consulting's website www.cqenviro.com.au (now www.cqgroup.com.au).

(j) **Newspoll Telephone Survey**

A random telephone survey was conducted by fully trained and personally briefed interviewers from a third party research provider, Newspoll in May 2011 (refer **Appendix K** for results). The telephone survey questions were formulated by Newspoll based on other EIS projects; with input from the consultation team and the Proponent. The draft telephone survey questions were subsequently sent to the Office of the CG for review prior to the commencement of a survey. The Office of the CG suggested one change to the format of the questions.

The telephone survey was conducted by Newspoll randomly selecting telephone numbers registered in the Queensland State electorates of Rockhampton and Keppel and resulted in a total of 301 residents, aged 18 years and over, being surveyed. To ensure the sample included those people who tend to spend a lot of time away from home, a system of call backs and appointments was incorporated. Newspoll conducted the survey in compliance with ISO 20252 - Market, Social and Opinion Research.

4.1.6.7 Consultation Outcomes

(a) **Community Issues**

The following is an overview of issues raised during consultation for the EIS and Project design. This information has been compiled from different sources including input from stakeholder meetings, focus groups, the 1800 Project information line, emails sent to the Project email address, and issues raised in the telephone survey.

(b) Key Issues – General Community Consultation

These key issues were reported to the EIS project team during the EIS investigations to help inform the Project design.

The items of interest identified from community feedback included:

- environmental impacts (pollution, impacts on wildlife, amenity and public health);
- provision of infrastructure (water, sewerage treatment, power);
- over-development of the Island;
- loss of natural landscape and beauty (through over-development, pollution and scenic amenity);
- exclusivity and restricted access (in terms of the proposed target market for visitors to the Island and in terms of restricted access to visitors to the public land); and
- the use of Lot 21 for a private development.

Unfortunately some members of the public were mistakenly led to believe that Lot 21 would not be available to the public in the future. There was also confusion in the community regarding the fact that the mapping of the island developments are on government leased land, and GKI was no exception.

Further details regarding these issues are provided within the Community Consultation Report contained in **Table 4.11**.

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Climate, Natural Hazards and Climate Change.		3.1	5.8
Consideration of climate change and associated sea level rise, cyclonic events and storm surge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Government • Island residents • Conservation groups. 	3.1	5.8.1, 5.9.1
Climate change fears stemming from the destruction and pollution associated with construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Government • Island residents • Conservation groups 	3.1	5.8.1, 5.9.1
Concern about natural erosion processes of beaches and the impact that climate change will have on this erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation groups • Island residents 	3.2.5	5.8.1, 5.9.1
Land (Geology, soils, land use and tenure, scenic amenity and iconic values, lighting, topography and landscape character, land contamination).		3.2	5.8.1, 5.9.3, 5.9.4, 5.9.7 and 5.9.8
Significant concerns over the status and use of Lot 21 which is public land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island residents and land owners • Conservation groups 	3.2.1	N/A

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Impact of development on scenic amenity and iconic values as a result of development on GKI as seen from Yeppoon and Emu Park, including the World Heritage Values and National Heritage Place values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Island residents and land owners • Government • Conservation groups 	3.2.2 and 3.2.3	5.9.3, 5.9.4, 5.9.7 and 5.9.8, 5.9.5
Impact of golf-course as it is considered to not be an appropriate development because of its proximity to wetlands, coral reefs and sea grass areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation groups • Island residents • Government • Seafood industry 	2.2.4	5.8.1, 5.9.2, 5.9.2
The direct impact of tourism causing increased foot traffic and quad biking, resulting in the trampling of dunes and areas of environmental sensitivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island residents and land owners • Government 	3.2.5	5.8.1
Concern surrounding the style of design and height of the Resort buildings and the effect on scenic amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • Island residents and land owners • General public 	3.2.2	5.9.3, 5.9.4, 5.9.7 and 5.9.8, 5.9.5
Implications of increased lighting on the night sky and star watching.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island residents and land owners • Conservation groups 	3.2.4	5.9.3, 5.9.4, 5.9.7 and 5.9.8, 5.9.5
Concern about the granting of a public lease to a developer to make a profit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island residents and land owners • Conservation groups • Community groups 	1.3 and 2.3.1	N/A
Concern that the Proponent has not met the existing lease conditions of Lot 21 and will continue to ignore those conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island residents and land owners • Conservation groups • Community groups 	1, 1.3 and 2.3.1	N/A
Concern about the density of development within Lot 21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island residents and land owners • Conservation groups • Community groups 	3.2.2 and 3.2.3	5.3 and 5.4
Proponent must demonstrate compliance with legislation in relation to the use of sand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government 	3.3.4	5.8.1
Nature Conservations (sensitive environmental area, terrestrial flora and fauna, marine flora and fauna)		3.3	5.8.1 and 5.9
Impact of dredging on marine ecology, particularly reefs, cowrey shells, seagrass, dugongs and turtles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Island land owners • Conservation groups 	3.3.4	5.8.1 and 5.9

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Increased turbidity as a result of dredging which could impact marine habitats from a decrease in water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Island land owners • Conservation groups • Government 	3.5.1	5.8.1 and 5.9
Direct impacts on native flora and fauna as a result of the construction of the Resort and marina.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Island land owners • Conservation groups • Government 	3.3.4	5.8.1 and 5.9
Potential impacts on coral trout breeding grounds and on sea animals including turtles, olive snakes and dugong.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation groups • Island land owners • Conservation groups • Government 	3.3.4	5.8.1 and 5.9
Threats specifically to an endangered marsupial.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation groups • Government • Island land owners 	3.3.3	5.8.1 and 5.9.2
Possible depletion of fish stock due to over fishing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation groups (fishing) • Island land owners • Conservation groups 	3.3.4	5.8.1
Potential for the Project to cause deterioration in the quality of habitat for migratory birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation groups • Island land owners 	3.3.1	5.8.1 and 5.9.2
Impacts on mangrove forests that are considered to be aged and unique.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation groups • Island land owners • Government 	3.3.2	5.5 and 5.8.1
Fears of a possible introduction of dogs, cats, weeds, cane toads, poisonous snakes, foxes and other unwanted animals and their associated impacts on wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island land owners • Conservation groups • Government 	3.3.3	5.8.1 and 5.9.2
Fear that the Proponent does not have the will or the capacity to responsibly manage the potential environmental impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island land owners • Conservation groups 	3	5.8.1 and 5.9.2
Concern that the Proponent has not properly met the lease conditions of Lot 21 in relation to weed management and will continue to ignore the conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public • Conservation groups • Island residents • Government 	3.3.2	N/A

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Concern about which method will be proposed to manage pest animals on the island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Government Conservation groups 	3.3.3	N/A
Water Resources (surface water and watercourses, groundwater)		3.4	5.8.1, 5.9.1, 5.9.10, 5.10, 5.10.1, 5.10.2
Impact of development and pressure on already limited ground water supplies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island land owners 	3.4	5.8.1, 5.9.1, 5.9.10, 5.10, 5.10.1, 5.10.2
Further pressure on existing water supplies as the brackish water available is unlikely to be suitable for construction purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island land owners 	3.4	5.8.1, 5.9.1, 5.9.10, 5.10, 5.10.1, 5.10.2
Concerns over rain water collection for water supply not being feasible as GKI can experience drought.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island land owners 	3.4	5.8.1, 5.9.1, 5.9.10, 5.10, 5.10.1, 5.10.2
Concerns over inadequate supply of water to meet the demand of both the golf course and development, without a regular supply from the mainland or a very expensive desalination plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island land owners Conservation groups Government 	3.4	5.8.1, 5.9.1, 5.9.10, 5.10, 5.10.1, 5.10.2
Nutrient run-off from the proposed golf course into the water table, the nearby ocean Green Zone of Clam Bay and the adjacent wetlands of Leeke's Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island land owners Conservation groups Recreation groups (fishing) 	3.2	5.8.1, 5.9.1, 5.9.10, 5.10, 5.10.1, 5.10.2
Concerns the TOR does not address waterway management during pre-construction and construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation groups 	3.4	N/A
Coastal Environment (marine water and sediment, coastal processes, matters of national environmental significance)		3.5	5.8.1
Concern over development which is not coastal dependent and being constructed on tidal and reclaimed land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation groups 	3.5	5.8.1
Impact of building a marina on Putney Beach as it is eroding and will effect marine life and reefs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation groups Island residents Government General public 	3.3.4 and 2.2.1	5.8.1

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Concerns for the impact on the GBRMP and its inhabitants which may be destroyed as a result of dredging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups Government General public 	3.5.3	5.8.1, 5.9.5
Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Noise and Vibration.		3.6, 3.7, 3.8	5.8.1, 5.9
Potential for increased noise pollution as a direct result from construction and increased aviation and marine action, including jet skis, helicopters, boats and planes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Government 	3.8	5.8.1
Impacts from construction on air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Government 	3.6	5.8.1
Potential for increased noise from runway as a result of the proposed increase in the size of aircraft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents 	2.2.6, 3.3.4, 3.8	5.8.1
Waste		3.9	5.8.1
The challenge of disposal of sewerage and solid wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents General public Government Conservation groups 	3.9	5.8.1
Transport		3.10	5.9, 5.10
Concerns over how vehicles (Project and contractor) will be administered and managed in terms of safety, road access and traffic control on the Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups 	3.10	5.9, 5.10
Increased traffic on the island, potentially leading to an increase in road kill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups 	3.10	5.9, 5.10
Concern about how workers will be transported to and from the island during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Island residents and land owners General public 	4.1.4, 4.2	N/A
Concern about the impact on the state road network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	3.10	N/A
Concern about maritime safety with amateur skippers manoeuvring into and out of the proposed marina.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	3.10.5	n/a

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Concern about increased traffic and parking congestion at existing Keppel Bay Marina.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	3.10.5	N/A
Concern that the marina is necessary infrastructure to ensure feasibility of the Project and impacts on the Project if the marina is not approved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government General public 	1.5	N/A
Concern that the extension of the runway will involve a no-anchor zone at either end and therefore limit anchoring areas around the Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capricorn Coast business providers Recreation groups 	2.2.6	N/A
Cultural Heritage (Indigenous and non-Indigenous)		3.11 and 3.12	5.7, 5.9, 5.10
Concern that five blocks of native title land would be severely damaged with a lack of protection for archaeological sites including Indigenous heritage such as middens and scarred trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional land owners Conservation groups Island residents 	3.11	5.9, 5.10
Impacts on non-Indigenous heritage including the old Leeke's Homestead and its maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups 	3.12	5.9, 5.10
Social		4	5.8.2
Concern of implications if there is a lack of facilities for emergency services and administrative purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Island residents Emergency services providers 	4	5.9, 5.9.1
Law and order concerns relating to public drunkenness and on-site workers' camps, including whether alcohol will be served on the boat transporting workers between the island and mainland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public Island residents Government Emergency services providers 	4	5.9, 5.9.1
Capacity of the Island to sustainably support a large number of day visitors, holiday-makers and residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups 	4	5.9, 5.9.1
Ongoing marine safety resulting from greater activity around the Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Emergency services providers 	4	5.9, 5.9.1
Access for the disabled around the Resort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community groups General public 	4.2	5.9, 5.9.1
Concerns locals will not benefit from opportunities for employment and training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public Industry associations 	4.1.4	5.9, 5.9.1

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
The development of a marina, shopping area and apartments on reclaimed land or the marina breakwater is likely to impact the natural landscape values of the headland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups 	4.1.1	5.8.1, 5.9, 5.9.1
Concern that the biodiversity fund will be tied directly to profit of the Resort and if there is no profit, no biodiversity fund will exist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	5	5.9, 5.9.1
Economies		5	5.8.2
Financial viability of the Project and concern that the Project might fall over if the Proponent goes broke.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public Island residents Community groups Government 	5	5.9, 5.10
Concerns that the developer will on-sell the Project to an overseas investor and that locals will be locked out of the Resort and discouraged from using the Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public Island residents Conservation groups 	5.1	5.9, 5.10
Concerns that the Resort will be too expensive for locals to visit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public 	4	5.9, 5.10
Higher Council rates and charges will make it more expensive for the owners of the existing 18 freehold lots. Also concern about the increase in the cost of electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents 	5.1.2.2	5.9, 5.10
Concern that Island residents would be forced to connect to sewer, power and water when some have invested a significant amount in solar energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents 	4	5.9, 5.10
Concern that the Island residents will lose their lifestyle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents 	4	5.9, 5.10
Interest surrounding the accommodation for the construction workforce with preference to local business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island business owners Capricorn coast business owners 	2.3	5.9, 5.10
Interest surrounding the retail and commercial outlets and services on the Island to be local businesses and not pre-determined.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island business owners Regional business community Government 	2.3	5.9, 5.10

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Concerns over potential loss of income if tourists fly direct to island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional business community Government 	2.2.6	5.9, 5.10
Concern over potential workforce shortages related to cumulative regional demands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General public Community groups Government 	4.1.4	5.9, 5.10
Concern about increasing valuations of land and property in the region and the associated cumulative impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government 	4.1.3 and 4.2	5.9, 5.10
Other			
The location of any Dangerous Goods storage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Island residents 	6.3	5.10
Increased bushfire risk and difficulty in transporting fire fighting appliances to the Island in the event of a bushfire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups Government 	6.3	5.10
Risk of permanent residential development occurring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Conservation groups 	1.3	5.2
Reduced access to walking areas and secluded beaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents General public Recreation groups Conservation groups 	2.2.1	5.9, 5.10
Loss of existing free anchoring rights related to both marina and airstrip upgrade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation groups 	2.2.6	5.9.6, 5.3
Potential negative behaviour of the construction workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Government 	4.1.4	5.9, 5.10
A free berth in the marina should be provided for locals and emergency services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents Emergency services providers 	n/a	5.9, 5.10
Opportunity to establish conference, medical and emergency facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional business community 	4	5.9, 5.10
Disaster Management and Emergency Planning - proponent to become involved in the local disaster management group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency services providers Government 	6.3	5.10

TABLE 4.11 ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM COMMUNITY FEEDBACK (CONTINUED)

Key Issues / Concerns	Interested Stakeholder Groups	Relevant TOR Section	Relevant Guideline Section
Concern that the management of the old resort was very poor and this poor management will continue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents 	2.2	5.9, 5.10
Concern that the Island will not generally be able to sustain this type and scale of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation groups Island residents and land owners 	3.2.2 and 3.2.3	5.8.1
No confidence in the Government in terms of the EIS process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation groups Island residents and land owners 	4	N/A
Potential cumulative impacts if more resorts are proposed on the Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents and land owners Conservation groups 	4.2	5.9.9
Concern that the Resort will lay half complete if the Proponent goes broke during construction and no requirement for cleaning up or rehabilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island residents and land owners Community, business and recreation groups 	N/A	N/A
Concern that the marina will not be used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and recreation groups Island residents and land owners 	1.5	5.9.6, 5.10

Table 4.11 indicates that the greatest interest is in the protection of environmental impacts values of the Island and the potential impacts of the Project if mitigation measures are not implemented. Social, cultural and economic issues were also raised regarding the financial viability of the Project.



(c) Project benefits

Many stakeholders who expressed concern about the potential impacts of the proposed GKI Revitalisation Plan also raised a number of potential benefits and opportunities from the Project. The majority expressed support for the overall Project objectives.

Benefits were expressed through all of the consultation activities, but most expressions of support were received on the Proponent's Project website, which received over 400 email submissions of support between August 2009 and June 2011. The email submissions received by the Proponent were recorded in an electronic database and are attached in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Tower Holdings Project Support Database**.

The positives identified by consultation participants in relation to the proposed GKI Revitalisation Plan include:

- benefits for the Australian, Queensland and regional tourism industries;
- improved accommodation facilities on the Island;
- increasing popularity of region as a tourism destination;
- the proposal will make use of a beautiful island;
- benefits for local businesses;
- opportunity to improve the weed and feral goat management on the Island;
- increased employment opportunities;
- benefits for the local and state economies;
- benefits for the community and community spirit;
- the proposal is necessary as the Island needs redevelopment;
- the proposal will be a good holiday spot and great for a family holiday; and
- the Island will become more accessible for visitors if a marina is built.

The potential benefits outlined by stakeholders are mostly of a social or economic nature in relation to employment, tourism, the economy, family holidays and an expected improvement in the regional identity. No stakeholders expressed a potential benefit to the environment other than the possibility of the Resort development triggering the removal of feral goats and treatment of weeds on the Island.



(d) Newspoll Results

The overall outcome of the random telephone survey produced positive feedback. A number of the results indicate support for the GKI Revitalisation Plan and its associated economic and social impacts. The random telephone survey conducted by Newspoll found that the majority of the 301 people were in favour of the Project, with 70 percent of people indicating a positive response and 23 percent neither in favour nor against. Only five percent of people surveyed indicated they were against the Project. Two percent of people responded by saying “I don’t know”. The key findings were:

- 70 percent of people surveyed were in favour of the Project;
- after people were given further information regarding the Project, the number of people indicating that they would support the Project increased from 70 percent to 84 percent;
- 82 percent of people indicated that the Project would have a positive impact on their local community;
- 89 percent of people were in favour of the GKI Revitalisation Plan’s objective to be “carbon positive”;
- 75 percent of people advised they wanted their local, state and federal representatives to publicly support the Project;
- only 15 percent of people indicated that they were against part of the Resort being built over the old sheep station in the centre of the Island; and
- only 17 percent of people indicated that they were against the construction of a marina on the Island.

A copy of the approved telephone survey questions is attached in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Telephone Survey Questions** and the associated results are provided in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Telephone Survey Results**.

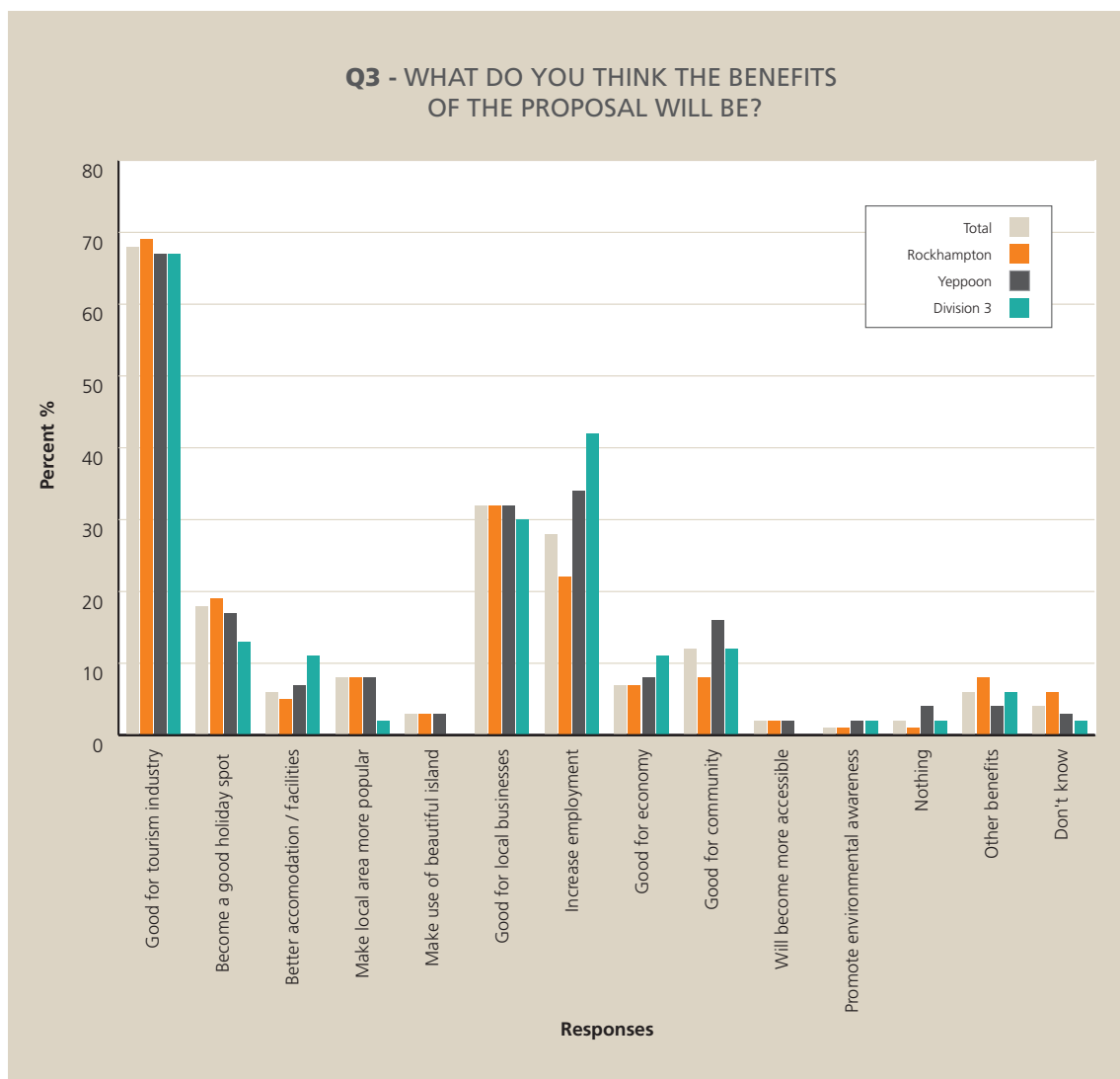
Some of the main findings of the Newspoll Telephone Survey are indicated in **Figure 4.5**.



In response to Question 3 – *What do you think would be the benefits of the proposed re-development and expansion of the Resort on Great Keppel Island? What other benefits can you think of?* - the following results were recorded:

- The main benefits of the proposal are it will be good for the tourism industry (68 percent), good for local business (32 percent), increased employment (28 percent), become a good holiday spot (18 percent) and it will be good for the community (12 percent).

Figure 4.5 SURVEY QUESTION THREE - RESULTS

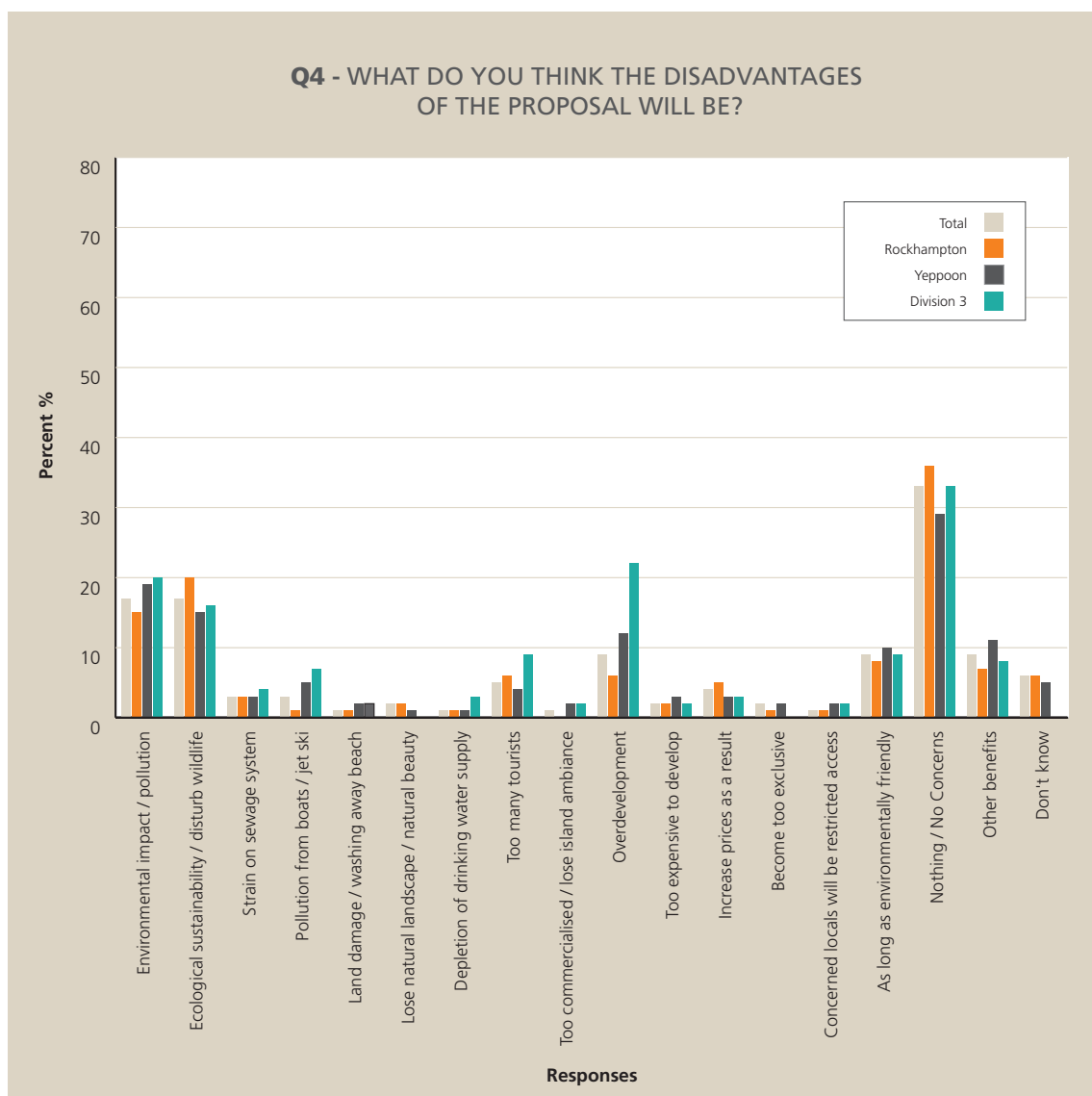




In response to Question 4 – *What do you think would be the disadvantages of the proposed re-development and expansion of Great Keppel Island, or what concerns do you have? What other disadvantages can you think of?* – the following results were recorded (refer **Figure 4.6**):

- the main disadvantages of the proposal are environmental impacts (17 percent), ecological sustainability (17 percent) and over-development (nine percent); and
- 33 percent of people indicated that they do not see concerns with the proposal.

Figure 4.6 SURVEY QUESTION FOUR - RESULTS

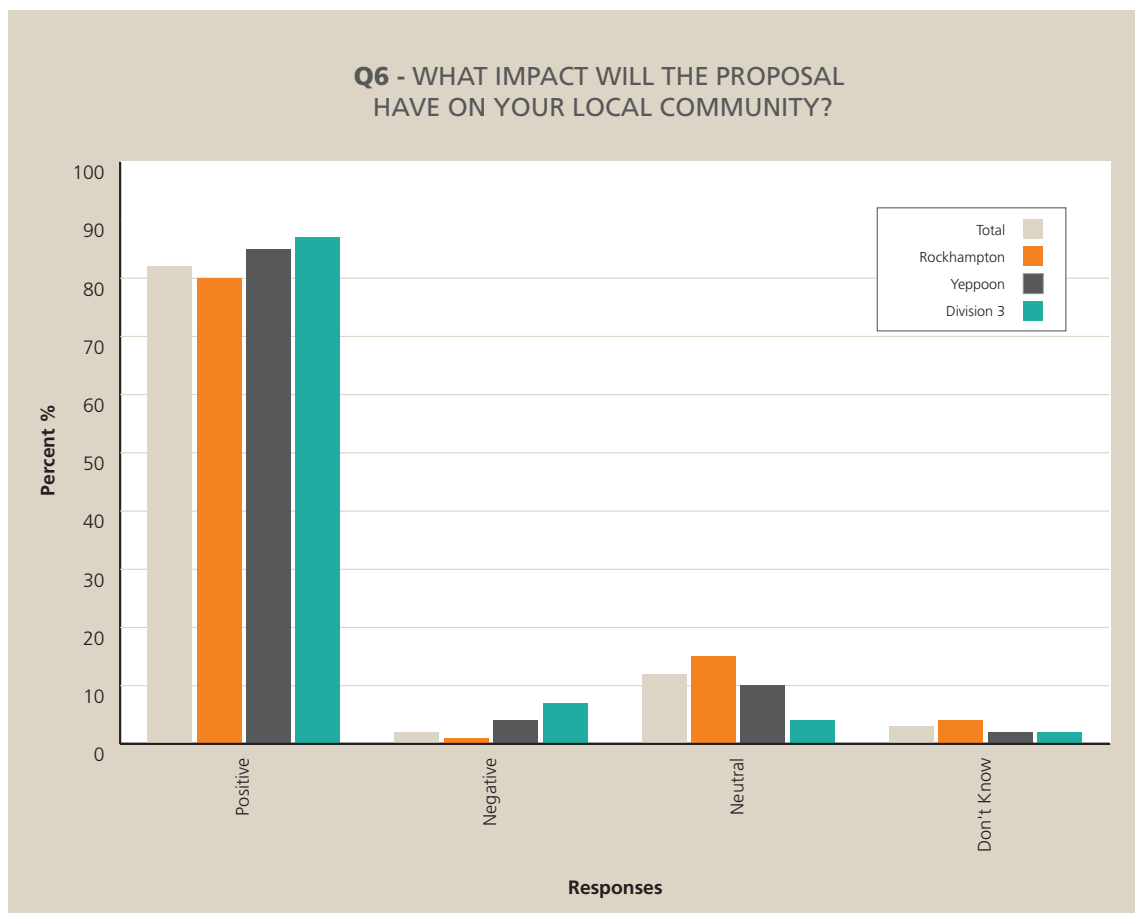




In response to Question 6 – Overall, do you personally think the proposed re-development and expansion of the Resort on Great Keppel Island would have a positive impact, a negative impact or do you think it would have a neutral impact on your local community? – the following results were recorded (refer **Figure 4.7**):

- the overwhelming majority of people believe that the proposal will have a positive impact on their local community with 82 percent of people indicating so; and
- only two percent of the people indicated that the proposal would have a negative impact on their community.

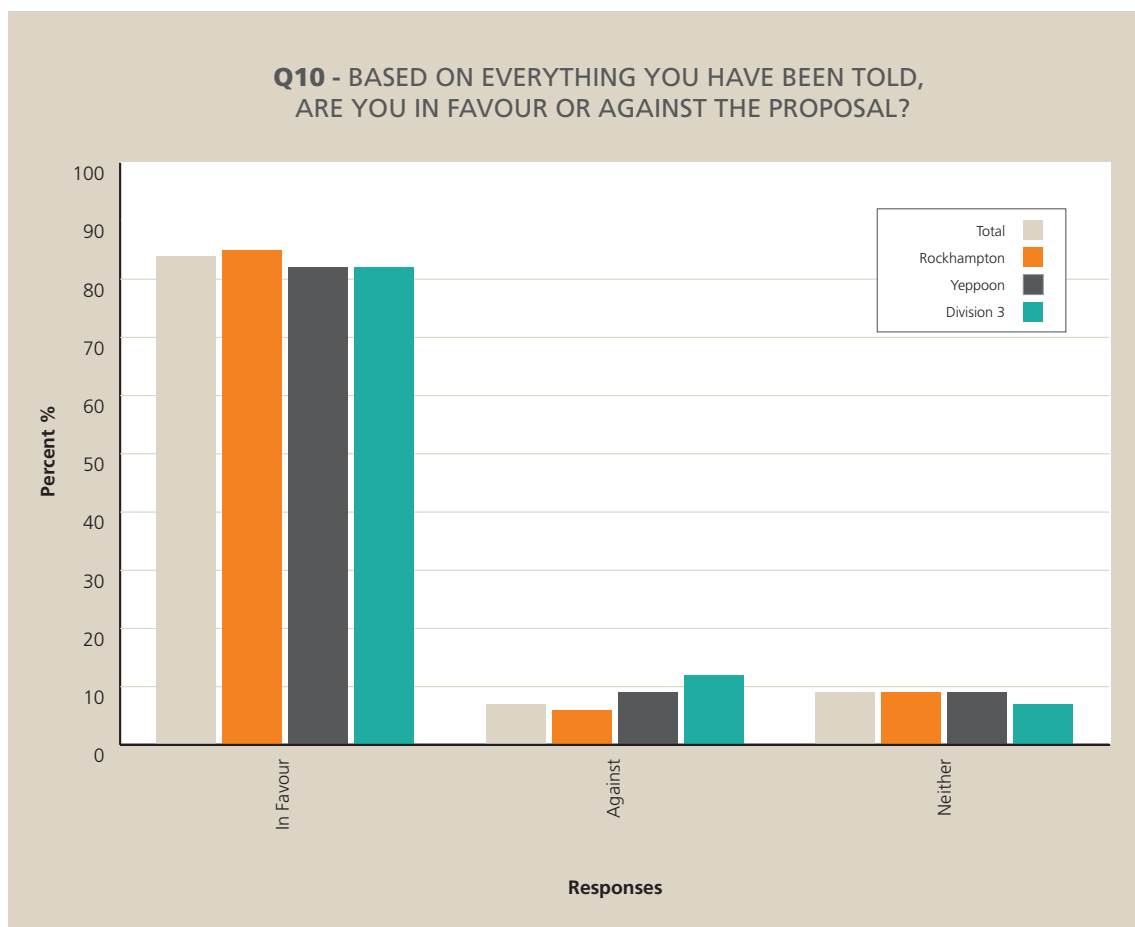
Figure 4.7 SURVEY QUESTION SIX - RESULTS



In response to Question 10 – *Based on everything we have told you, overall, are you personally in favour, against or neither in favour nor against the proposal to re-develop and expand the Resort on Great Keppel Island?* – the following results were recorded (refer **Figure 4.8**):

- after being provided with additional information on the Project, the number of people indicating that they are in favour of the proposal increased to 84 percent; and
- only seven percent of people were against the proposal.

Figure 4.8 SURVEY QUESTION TEN - RESULTS



(e) Evaluation

A critical component of the Consultation Plan is the monitoring and evaluation of performance. Table 5.1 in **Appendix K – CQG Consulting Consultation Report** outlines the evaluation framework to measure how the consultation process met the objectives of the TOR.



4.1.6.8 Summary of Community Consultation Activities

Over 400 individuals, groups and organisations participated in consultation activities during the preparation of the EIS and Project design with approximately 600 people being informed on a regular basis about the proposal. A range of tools and activities were implemented to facilitate timely two-way information flow with all stakeholders and gain an understanding of their concerns. These included one-on-one meetings, focus group meetings, a project information sheet, advertising, project shop front and a project hotline, website and email address. The Consultation Plan initially included an online survey, though this was replaced in June 2011 by a random telephone survey with the permission of DEEDI (now known as DCCSDS) through the Office of the CG. Throughout all activities key messages were utilised to communicate the assessment methodology and approval process.

The random telephone survey indicated that 70 percent of the people surveyed (which is statistically representative of the local community) are in favour of the Project and 23 percent neither in favour nor against it. Only five percent of people surveyed in the telephone poll indicated that they were against the Project and two people responded by saying “I don’t know”.

Community consultation identified a range of social, economic and environmental issues for consideration in the EIS investigations and development of the Project design. These issues related to local and regional benefits and impacts. Stakeholder and community feedback indicated that 100 percent of stakeholders interviewed were in support of a proposed tourism resort on the footprint of the existing resort. However, a difference of opinion across the stakeholder categories in relation to the proposal was noted in relation to the scale and intensity of any development on the Island.

Specifically, the key concerns identified during the community consultation include:

- environmental impacts (pollution, impacts on wildlife, amenity and public health);
- provision of infrastructure (water, sewerage, power);
- over-development of the Island;
- loss of natural landscape and beauty (through over-development, pollution and scenic amenity);
- exclusivity and restricted access (in terms of the proposed target market for visitors to the Island and in terms of restricted access to visitors to the public land); and
- the use of Lot 21 for a private development (which people mistakenly thought would exclude access to Lot 21).





The key positives expressed during the community consultation include:

- benefits for the tourism industry;
- improved accommodation facilities on the Island;
- it will make the local area more popular;
- the proposal will make use of a beautiful island – don't let it go to waste;
- good for local businesses;
- increased employment opportunities;
- good for the local and state economy;
- good for the community and community spirit;
- the proposal will be good for the Region;
- the proposal is necessary as the Island needs redevelopment;
- it is about time the proposal went ahead (the sooner the better);
- the proposal will be a good holiday spot and great for a family holiday; and
- the Island will become more accessible for visitors.

Consultation will continue for the duration of the EIS, including the statutory public notification period during which written submissions from the public may be received.

4.2 Social Baseline

4.2.1 Economic Characteristics

Mining has been the prominent industry in the Capricorn Region, with coal having the highest value of production in the years 2007-08 (Central Queensland Capricorn Economic Development, 2009). Agriculture, forestry and fishing and mining are the main 'engine rooms' for economic activity in the Region, accounting for 13.3 percent of the Capricorn Region's employment. This compares to only 5.2 percent of Queensland's employment (Foresight Partners, 2011).

There were 7,281 businesses registered in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006-07. The industry sector with the most businesses was property and business services, accounting for 20 percent of all business. Agricultural production, including livestock slaughtering, also provided major economic input into the area. Of the businesses registered in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, 24.6 percent reported a turnover of between \$0 and less than \$50,000 (Central Queensland Capricorn Economic Development, 2009).

Rural land is used mainly for beef cattle production, fruit growing, forestry, and mining. Power generation and tourism are also important industries within the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010). **Table 4.11** gives a summary of major industries within the Region and provides key examples of these industries.

Tourism remains an area of untapped potential. Visitation numbers, visitor expenditure and contribution to the tourism Gross State Product (GSP) lags behind most other regions in Queensland (Foresight Partners, 2011).

Representatives of Capricorn Enterprise (regional business and tourism body) described businesses on the Capricorn Coast as having a “fair bit of negativity” as the “economy is down” and “things are tough”.

Yeppoon, in particular appears to be suffering. At a meeting of Yeppoon Business and Tourism Operators in April 2011 a number of Yeppoon businesses voiced concerns regarding the marketing and promotion of the Capricorn Coast and the downturn in visitor numbers to Yeppoon. Business owners expressed hardship given the current situation and highlighted that a number of businesses had closed. During this meeting, a number of attendees made reference to the impacts of the loss of visitors to the Region, and a lack of promotion of the Island and its current availability for tourist recreation (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2011).

Capricorn Enterprise has seven priority projects in its Strategic Plan of which the GKI Revitalisation Plan is one. Capricorn Enterprise considers the Island to be an iconic Australian and Queensland destination and an important element in local and regional tourism economic assets. When the former resort closed down it resulted in a loss of 50,000 visitor nights per annum to the Region, signalling the significance of this development to the Region’s economic base.



TABLE 4.12 MAJOR INDUSTRIES SUMMARY

Industry	Key Examples
Cattle	More than two million head of cattle in the Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gracemere Saleyards; • Teys Brothers Meatworks; and • Swift JBH Meatworks.
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicing nearby Bowen Basin coal mining industry; and • Magnesite, limestone, chrysoprase and salt.
Tourism	Main attractions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dreamtime Cultural Centre; • Heritage Village Museum; • Archer Park Railway Station and Steam Train Museum; • Limestone Caves; • Botanic Gardens; • Zoo (free to public); • Art Gallery; • Mt Archer National Park; • Keppel Islands; • Yeppoon township; • Emu Park and The Singing Ship; • Byfield National Park; • Mt Morgan gold fields; and • Marlborough township.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orchard crops; and • Grain, cotton, fodder, vegetables, bananas, mango, pineapple and coffee.
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted for excellent barramundi, salmon, mud crabs, coral trout, red emperor, prawns and scallops; and • Annual event – Rocky Barra Bounty.
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food manufacturing; • Wood and wood products; • Transport machinery and equipment; and • Other machinery and equipment.
Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1200 retail outlets within the Region; and • Major retailers including: Woolworths, Coles, Big W, K Mart, Bunnings, Target, Officeworks, Harvey Norman, Joyce Mayne.

Source Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010.



4.2.2 Settlement Patterns

The Rockhampton Regional Council area encompasses a total land area of over 18,361 square kilometres (1.1 percent of the State), including national parks, state forests, coastline and islands. The main urban centre is Rockhampton, with a smaller centre at Yeppoon. There are numerous small towns and villages, both along the coast and in the rural hinterland. Rural land is used mainly for cattle raising, pineapple growing, fruit growing, forestry, and mining. Power generation and tourism are also important industries (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008).

The original inhabitants of the Rockhampton area were the Darumbal Aboriginal People. European settlement dates from 1855, with land used mainly for sheep grazing. The township of Rockhampton was laid out in 1858, with growth spurred by gold mining and beef cattle production. Rockhampton developed as a service centre for the surrounding grazing, mining and farming industries. Rapid growth took place from the 1880s into the early 1900s, aided by improved access, port activities (Port Alma), and the mining of gold, silver and copper at Mount Morgan. Until the 1920s, settlement within Rockhampton was mainly south of the Fitzroy River, then growth moved northwards. Significant development occurred from the 1960s.

4.2.2.1 Land Use and Land Ownership Patterns

The Island is home to a small number of residents (permanent and vacation-based) and tourism business operators. As previously stated, data relating specifically to the Island from either Rockhampton Regional Council or the Census is not available; however, information from land tenure documents and local residents indicates there are 26 properties consisting of both residents and landowners on the Island (some are residents, but not landowners and vice versa). Additionally, information from land tenure documents and local residents suggests that there are 11 businesses operating on the Island. There are a further six houses privately owned and rented as holiday accommodation on the Island.

Until recently the Island had been occupied by a number of different commercial accommodation facilities ranging from camping ground style accommodation to resort level accommodation. The former resort was the main tourism resort located on the Island and comprised 190 guest rooms. These facilities were closed in early 2008.

The Project applies to approximately 914 hectares of the Island. Lot 21 is leasehold land and owned by the State Government. The land has been privately leased continuously since 1866. The main resort area is also leasehold land; however, this is a perpetual lease. The Keppel Haven Backpackers Resort is also leasehold land as is the Backpackers Holiday Village. When the Proponent purchased the former resort, this included purchase of the private lease over Lot 21.





The lease conditions over Lot 21, as distinct to the lease area of the former resort, require that access for the public must be allowed over the land (Clause H111). The GKI Revitalisation Plan will maintain public access over Lot 21, excluding leases over the Eco Resort Villa premises. The general principle of the Project is to provide for public access throughout the entire resort area. Generally, public access will be permitted through the Marine Services Precinct, Fisherman's Beach Precinct, Clam Bay Precinct and environmental protection areas. General public access will only be limited in areas where accommodation or facilities for resort guests requires privacy or nominated sensitive environmental areas receive protection during certain times. Access to the island overall will also be significantly improved with the construction of the Marine Services Precinct. This will allow for a greater number and more frequent public ferry service to the island. More importantly this will allow for safe and equitable access to the island by the public.

Access throughout the Island will also be significantly improved through the inclusion of sealed paths, dedicated walking tracks and bicycle paths. The use of these facilities will be actively encouraged throughout the Resort. Also, public transport by way of electric carts will also be provided to improve accessibility.

4.2.3 Marine Uses

4.2.3.1 Commercial Fishing

(a) Fish, Crustacean and Molluscs Fisheries

Queensland's annual commercial catch of fish, crustaceans and molluscs exceeds \$300 million landed value (Bishop 1993; Roy Morgan Research 1999). In 2005, commercial fishing in the GBR region produced a total of 10,119 tonnes of seafood, worth over \$100 million (Queensland Government 2011).

Line, net, pot and trawl fisheries operate near the proposed development. **Table 4.13** shows the type of catch for each of these commercial fisheries.



TABLE 4.13 CATCH TYPE OF FISHERIES OPERATING NEAR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Catch type	Line	Net	Pot	Beam Trawl	Otter Trawl
Banana prawn				✓	✓
Barramundi		✓			
Bay prawn					✓
Blue swimmer crab			✓		✓
Bream		✓			
Bugs					
Cod		✓			
Coral prawn				✓	✓
Coral trout	✓				
Emperor fish	✓				
Endeavour prawn					✓
Flathead		✓			
Garfish		✓			
Greasy prawn				✓	
Grey mackerel		✓			
Grunter		✓			
Jewfish		✓			✓
King prawn					✓
Mud crab			✓		
Mullet		✓			
Queenfish		✓			
Scallop					✓
School mackerel		✓			
Sea perch		✓			
Shark	✓	✓			✓
Shovelnose ray		✓			✓
Spanish mackerel	✓				
Squid					✓
Steelback		✓			
Stingray		✓			
Blue threadfish		✓			
Tiger prawn					✓
Trevally		✓			
Triple tail		✓			
Whiting		✓			

Data source: Queensland Government 2011.

The Project area is in catch grid 29. **Table 4.14** shows the annual volume and value of the commercial catch in 2005¹ for this grid. In 2005, 69 boats operated in this grid and caught 181 tonnes of fish worth \$1.2 million. Net fisheries had the highest catch and value. Beam trawl, otter trawl and pot fisheries had a moderate catch and value, and line fisheries had the lowest catch and value (Queensland Government 2011). Catch by otter trawl, beam trawl and pot fisheries has generally increased since 2000.

TABLE 4.14 CATCH AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES IN CATCH GRID R29 IN 2005

Fishery	Catch (tonnes)	Boats	Days	Gross Value of Production (GVP; AU\$)
Line	2.7	5	58	16,400
Otter Trawl	21.9	16	569	197,100
Beam Trawl	23.5	18	147	214,900
Pot	23.4	27	1125	239,200
Net	109.3	41	963	566,600
All	180.9	69	2669	1,234,200

(b) Coral Fisheries

The Keppel Islands are within a spatially defined high use Coral Collection Area (CCA). The Queensland Coral Fishery (QCF) collects coral and associated material, including:

- live corals (i.e., anemones, and soft and hard corals);
- ornamental (non-living) corals;
- living rock (i.e., dead coral skeletons inhabited by algae and other organisms);
- coral rubble (i.e., coarsely broken-up coral fragments); and
- coral sand (i.e., finely ground-up particles of coral skeleton).

In Queensland, the aquarium trade has a total allowable harvest of 200 tonnes of coral and associated material, and 59 authorities to collect (DEEDI 2009). This is a small-scale, quota-managed and hand-harvested (non-mechanical) fishery. The quota allows 30 percent of live coral and 60 percent of live rock, coral rubble and ornamental coral (combined). The Island is located in commercial catch grid R29. Coral collection data for this grid are shown in **Table 4.15**.

1. Data post-2005 is not publically available.

TABLE 4.15 COLLECTION OF CORAL, SAND STAR AND SHELL GRIT WITHIN CATCH GRID R29¹

Year	Licences	No. of Harvest Days	Weight (t)
2004	7	177	8.327
2005	NA	NA	NA
2006	6	104	15.216
2007	NA	NA	NA
2008	6	66	8.493
2009	NA	NA	NA
2010	6	30	2.652

NA data not available

¹ Data provided by the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) 2011.

(b) (i) Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery

The Keppel Islands are within a Special Management Area (SMA) for the Marine Aquarium Fish Fishery (MAFF) (Ryan and Clarke 2005). Active users of the MAFF include commercial and recreational fishers that collect marine aquarium fish species for display in either private or public aquariums (Ryan and Clarke 2005). Data on the harvest of aquarium fish within catch grid R29 grid is shown in **Table 4.16**.

TABLE 4.16 HARVEST OF AQUARIUM FISH WITHIN CATCH GRID R29¹

Year	Licences	No. of Harvest Days	Number
2004	5	123	4,678
2005	NA	NA	NA
2006	5	69	4,220
2007	6	73	3,257
2008	5	42	2,260
2009	8	80	5,317
2010	5	79	5,346

NA data not available

1 Data provided by the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) 2011.

(b) (ii) Aquaculture and Wild Harvest Fisheries

The closest approved aquaculture site to the proposed development is a barramundi and clam farm on an estuary on the mainland, over 14 kilometres from the Island.

There are several licences for commercial wild harvest of the milky oyster (*Saccostrea amasa*) near the proposed development². The licence for the Putney Point area adjacent to the proposed marina development was surrendered. Licence holders must take oysters by hand only (using non-mechanical implements) and destroy any exotic Pacific oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*), as this species dominates endemic stocks (Queensland Government 2011).

Between 2004 and 2009, approximately 70 percent of Queensland-approved oyster leases recorded no harvest. In 2005 to 2006, the total harvest of oysters in Queensland was 161,500 dozen, valued at approximately \$600,000. Oysters are generally sold to local seafood retailers and the hospitality industry (Queensland Government 2011).

No information has been made available on the harvest from leases near to the proposed development.

2. Harvest data for these licences is currently not available.

(b) (iii) Recreational Fisheries

Recreational fishing is a popular pastime for locals and to a lesser extent tourists in the Region. In 2007, there were an estimated 14,340 fishing trips in the Capricorn Coast Region (from Shoalwater Bay in the north to Keppel Sands in the south). Recreational fishers:

- caught between one and 257 fish per trip (average 18.7 fish per trip);
- had trips that lasted between one and 20 days (average of 1.5 days); and
- lived near the departure boat ramp (55 percent within 10 kilometres; 90 percent within 50 kilometres).

The annual consumer surplus (economic value) of recreational fishing on the Capricorn Coast was estimated to be over \$5.5 million in 2007 (Prayaga *et al.* 2009).

Table 4.17 provides the 2005³ estimated recreational catch data for the Fitzroy Statistical Division (from Shoalwater Bay in the north to Hummock Hill Island in the south). Common species caught (excluding bait species) included saltwater yabbies, bream, mud crab, tropical snapper, whiting, sweetlip, mullet, trevally, school mackerel, flathead and dart (Queensland Government 2011).

TABLE 4.17 RECREATIONAL FISHERIES CATCH DATA FOR THE FITZROY STATISTICAL DIVISION IN 2005

Common name	Caught (individuals)	Harvested ¹ (individuals)	Released (individuals)
Bait	755,225	645,830	109,395
Saltwater yabbies	363,612	286,950	76,662
Bream	333,781	95,080	238,701
Mud crab	293,481	79,760	213,722
Tropical snappers	211,564	80,576	130,988
Whiting (unspecified)	154,762	67,162	87,600
Wweetlip	154,248	82,642	71,607
Mullet	141,810	114,501	27,309
Trevally	105,483	49,939	55,545
School mackerel	79,899	32,710	47,189
Summer whiting	77,044	42,061	34,984
Flathead	72,185	23,795	48,390
Dart	61,609	36,576	25,032
Sweetlip (unspecified)	58,002	34,971	23,031
Red throat emperor	41,778	20,409	21,369
Stripy	41,156	23,728	17,428

3. Data post-2005 is not publically available.

TABLE 4.17 RECREATIONAL FISHERIES CATCH DATA FOR THE FITZROY STATISTICAL DIVISION IN 2005 (CONTINUED)

Common name	Caught (individuals)	Harvested ¹ (individuals)	Released (individuals)
Nannygai	38,277	8,426	29,851
Hussar	36,916	14,818	22,098
Garfish	34,742	31,251	3,491
Parrotfish	33,323	13,390	19,933
Crab (unspecified)	33,180	6,626	26,554
Grassy sweetlip	31,195	14,338	16,856
Winter whiting	30,665	13,848	16,817
Red emperor	27,126	3,169	23,958
Sand crab	22,713	9,909	12,803
Coral trout	21,661	15,826	5,834
Sweetlip (unspecified)	19,965	9,109	10,856
Moses perch	19,285	3,613	15,673
Fingermark	14,395	5,840	8,556
Rays	13,309	717	12,592
Spanish mackerel	12,736	9,276	3,460
Prawn	11,925	11,321	605
Shark	10,662	1,509	9,153
Mangrove jack	10,067	3,950	6,117
Tailor	9,562	6,900	2,662
Queenfish	8,796	879	7,916
Spangled emperor	8,699	5,916	2,783
Spotted mackerel	6,773	6,430	343
Tunas	4,760	4,076	683
Squire snapper	2,710	1,174	1,536
Mackerel (unspecified)	2,115	1,382	733
Grey mackerel	2,110	1,270	840
Cobia	1,213	552	660
Squid	936	936	0
Pearl perch	249	124	124
Kingfish	172	0	172
Other	152,862	51,928	100,933

Data source: Queensland Government 2011.

¹ Not released.

**(b) (iv) Habitats Important to Fish and Fisheries**

Individual species of finfish, crustacean and mollusc have particular habitat requirements, which may change through their life cycle. Many economically important species (targeted by recreational and commercial fishers) depend on estuarine habitat at some stage of their life cycle (most commonly as post-larvae and juveniles). Near the proposed development there are a number of different habitats including seagrasses, mangroves, saltmarshes, unvegetated sand, mudflats, and rocky or coral reefs. These habitats provide a range of ecological values and are important for the maintenance of fisheries resource, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and often support a high abundance and diversity of fish and invertebrates (Beck 2001).

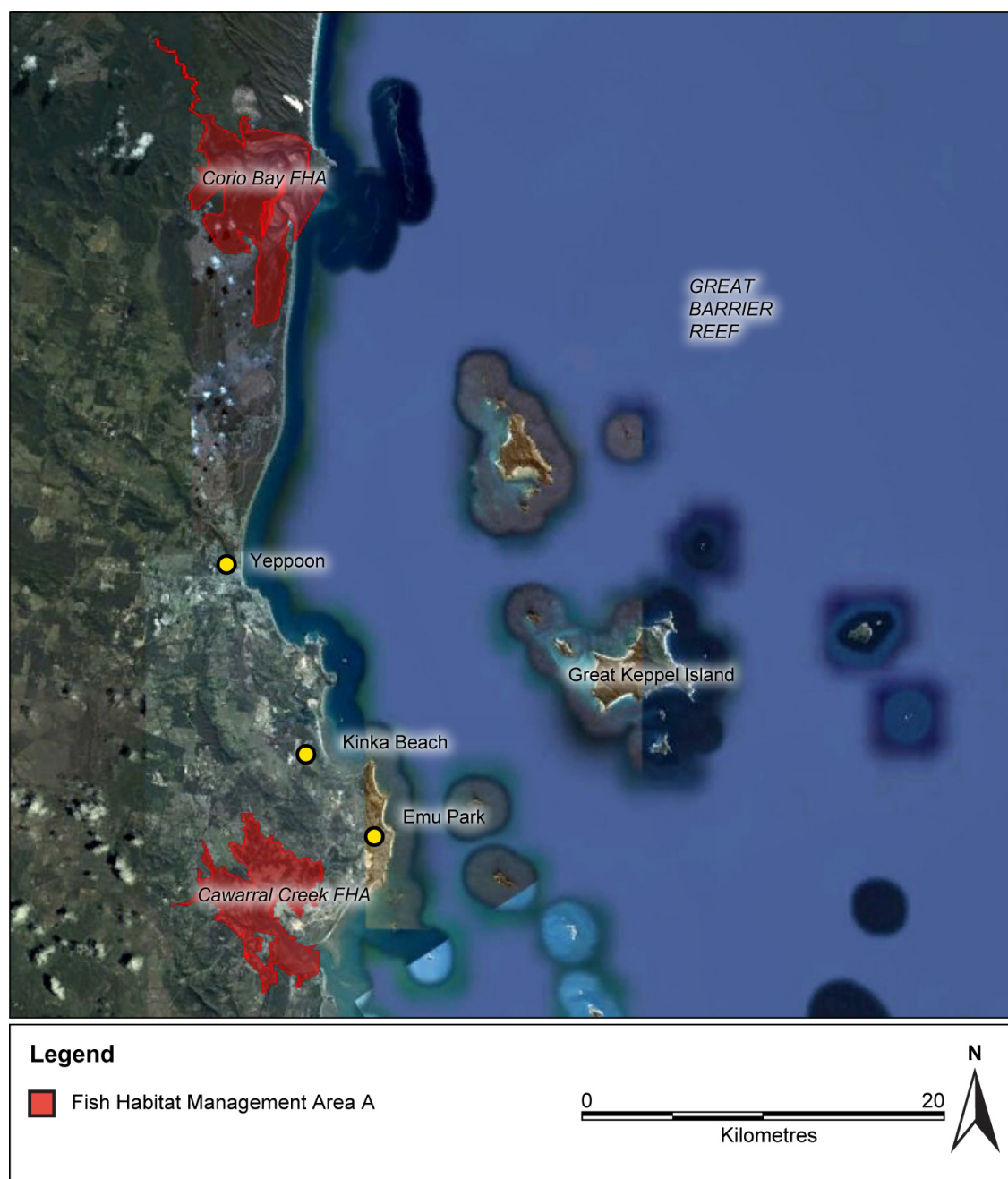
In addition to sustaining adult populations, many habitats are recognised for their role as nurseries for juvenile fish, crabs and prawns, and are recognised for their contribution to the productivity of offshore fisheries (Coles and Lee-Long 1985; Connolly 1994; Halliday 1995; Laegdsgaard and Johnson 1995; West and King 1996; Blaber 1997; Butler *et al.* 1999; Beck 2001). For example, adult mud crabs spawn offshore, move into coastal waters as post-larvae to settle in seagrass meadows and associated sand bars, and typically move into narrow, mangrove-lined tidal waterways as juveniles and into larger channels and open estuaries as adults (Hill *et al.* 1982).

Fish Habitat Areas (FHAs) are declared under the Fisheries Act to enhance existing and future fishing activities and to protect the habitat upon which fish and other fauna depend. The FHAs include all types of fish habitats, e.g., seagrass, mangroves, saltmarsh, sand and mud flats, rocky foreshores and coral reefs. They predominantly cover inshore and estuarine habitats, as these are recognised as being highly valuable habitats for commercially and recreationally important fish and crustaceans. While normal community use and activities (including legal fishing activities) are not restricted in FHAs, any works or activities requiring the disturbance of habitats within an FHA, require a specific permit under the provisions of the Fisheries Act.

There are three FHAs in the wider study area: the Fitzroy River FHA (Management level 'A'), the Corio Bay FHA (Management level 'A') and the Cawarral Creek FHA (Management level 'A'). The Cawarral Creek FHA is located approximately 10 kilometres from the Project area, while the Fitzroy River (located at the mouth of the river) and Corio Bay FHAs are located approximately 25 and 30 kilometres from the Project area, respectively (**Figure 4.9**). It is very unlikely that the Project will impact these FHAs because of the distance of these areas from the Island.



Figure 4.9 FISH HABITAT AREAS IN RELATION TO THE PROJECT



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SOURCE: MODIFIED FROM 'AQUATIC ECOLOGY' (2011) - frc environmental

There are 17 beaches on the Island and its natural environment offers a wide range of activities including swimming, diving, snorkelling and bushwalking. The tropical climate and numerous beaches attract tourists locally, nationally and internationally.

4.2.4 Demographic Profiles

4.2.4.1 Population, Age, Gender and Distribution

The estimated resident population of the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2008 was 111,528 persons (this EIS was completed in 2011 for government review, long before the release of 2011 data). The Island lies within Tourism Queensland's Capricorn Region which comprises nine former local government areas: Rockhampton, Livingstone, Fitzroy, Mount Morgan, Peak Downs, Jericho, Bauhinia, Duaringa and Emerald. As of March 2008 these Councils were amalgamated into the Rockhampton Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council and a part of the Barcaldine Regional Council. As at June, 2008, there were an estimated 141,730 persons living within the Capricorn Region.

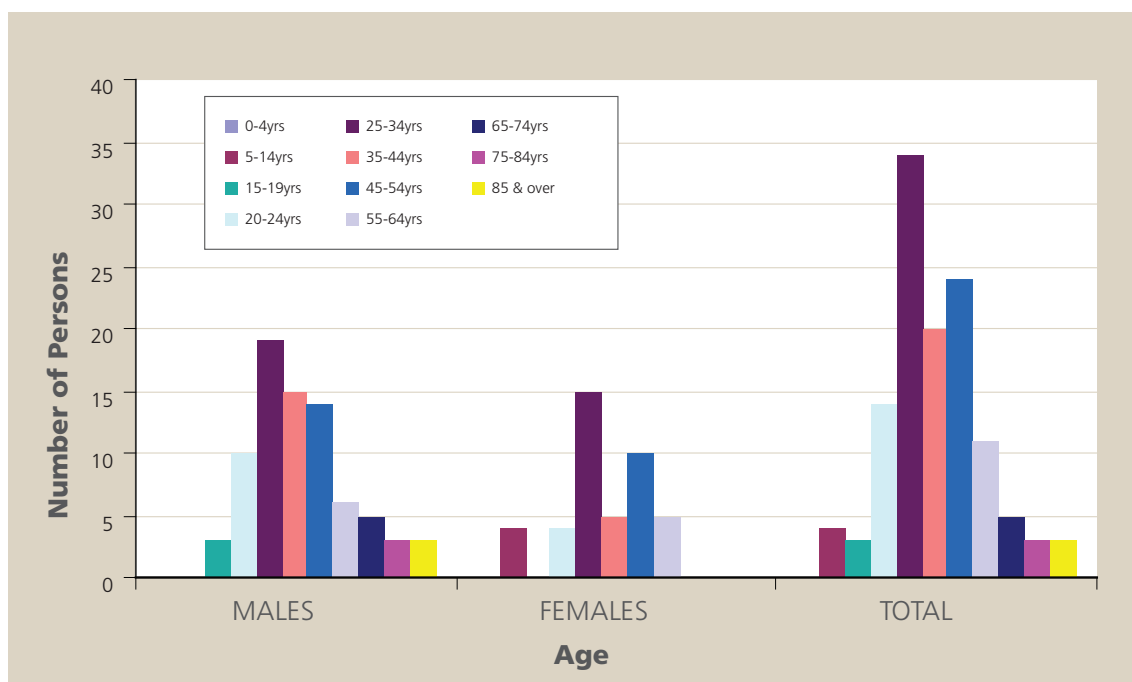
Analysis of the age structure of residents within the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006 compared to Queensland shows that there was a larger proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17) as well as a larger proportion of people in the older age groups (60+) than in Queensland generally. Overall, 26.5 percent of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 19.7 percent were aged 60 years and over, compared with 24.6 percent and 18.0 percent respectively for Queensland (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008).

Forecast population growth in the Capricorn Coast Region is similar to that of Queensland. For the period 2001 to 2031, forecast average annual population growth for the Capricorn Coast is 1.6 percent compared to 1.7 percent for the State overall. The population of the Rockhampton Regional Council is expected to grow by 1.4 percent per annum between 2006 and 2031 (on average by 1,830 persons per year) (Foresight Partners, 2011). Between 2003 and 2008, however the population increased by an average of 1.9 percent per annum.

The Keppels has a total population of 120 people based on place of usual residence on Census night (2006 data) which excludes visitors to the area. **Figure 4.10** identifies the population breakdown by place of usual residence on Census night by age and sex for the total population of the Keppels and **Table 4.18** provides whole numbers.



Figure 4.10 AGE AND SEX OF TOTAL POPULATION BY PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE ON CENSUS NIGHT (THE KEPPELS)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

TABLE 4.18 AGE BY SEX OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE KEPPELS

Age	TOTAL MALES	TOTAL FEMALES
0-4yrs	0	0
5-14yrs	0	4
15-19yrs	3	0
20-24yrs	10	4
25-34yrs	19	15
35-44yrs	15	5
45-54yrs	14	10
55-64yrs	6	5
65-74yrs	5	0
75-84yrs	3	0
85 and over	3	0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

In 2006, 3.3 percent of the population of the Keppels was aged 0-14 years. Anecdotal evidence suggests there are currently no children living on the Island. Almost 16 percent of the population of the Keppels is aged 55 years and over.

As a result of a combination of overnight and day visitors to the Island, staff, residents and visitors to the marina, it is estimated that the GKI Revitalisation Plan will generate nearly 830,000 annual visitor days. This is equivalent to an average daily population of 2,274 on the Island, approximately three times the total of over a decade ago (Foresight Partners, 2011).

(a) Demographic Profile of GKI Visitors

The GKI Visitor Survey (Tourism Queensland Research Department, 2003) was undertaken to assist in developing a better understanding of the existing market (or markets) for the Island, and describes the demographic profile and values of visitors to the Island. In summary, this survey of 240 visitors to the Island found:

- almost half of the visitors were from Queensland (46 percent). One-third of respondents were from areas of Australia outside of Queensland (32 percent), with the remaining one in five visiting from overseas (21 percent);
- there was a range of ages represented within the sample group, although the 18-34 age group represents more than half of the total respondents (51 percent);
- young to midlife singles and couples constituted the largest proportion of the sample (52 percent). There was also a high proportion of older singles and couples (35 percent);
- over half of respondents had an annual household income of less than \$40,000 (51 percent), with a further one-third having a household income between \$40,000 and \$59,999 (31 percent); and
- of those surveyed, 83 percent said they were visiting for holiday or leisure (83 percent).

(b) Indigenous Population Including Age and Gender

In 2006, 5.1 percent of the population residing in the statistical area of Rockhampton Regional Council was of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) descent compared to 3.2 percent in Queensland.

While the Rockhampton Regional Council area had, at the time of the 2006 Census, a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI), it is important to note that this varied across the Council area. Proportions ranged from a low of 0.5 percent to a high of 10.9 percent in the Mount Morgan District (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2006).

During the 2006 Census, six people (five percent) identified as ATSI in the Keppel Islands (ABS, 2006); however, there are currently no people who identify as ATSI residing on the Island.

(c) Family Structures

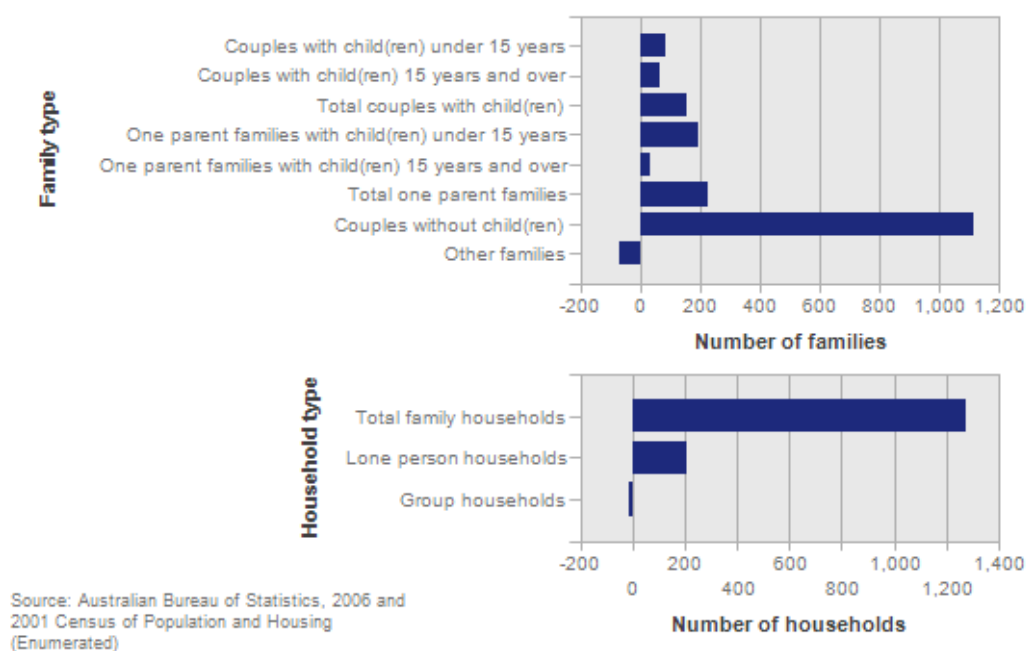
Analysis of the family types in the Rockhampton Regional Council area in 2006 compared to Queensland shows that there was a smaller proportion of couple families with children but a larger proportion of one-parent families.

As indicated in **Figure 4.11**, 41.8 percent of total families were couple families with children, and 17.3 percent were one-parent families, compared with 43.3 percent and 15.9 percent respectively for Queensland. The largest changes in family types in the Rockhampton Regional Council area between 2001 and 2006 were couples without children (+1,115) (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008).

Comparing household types between the Rockhampton Regional Council area and Queensland in 2006 reveals a similar proportion of family households, as well as a similar proportion of lone person households. Family households accounted for 69.5 percent of total households in the Rockhampton Regional Council while lone person households comprised 23.0 percent, (69.4 percent and 21.7 percent respectively for Queensland) (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008).

Figure 4.11 CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY TYPES ROCKHAMPTON REGIONAL COUNCIL FROM 2001 - 2006

Change in household and family types, Rockhampton Regional Council, 2001 to 2006 (Enumerated data)



Source: Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008.

Between 2001 and 2006 in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, there was an increase in the number of family households (1,272), an increase in lone person households (209) and a decrease in group households (-9).

In the Keppel Islands there are a total of 10 households who identify as being couples without children. Other information from ABS 2006 data regarding family structures includes:

- 26 percent (26 people) of the population are married;
- 67 people (58.8 percent) were never married; and
- 23 people (20.2 percent) are separated or divorced.

Table 4.19 identifies the various family characteristics in the Keppels and compares totals with the whole of Livingstone.

TABLE 4.19 COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL In the Keppels	% In the Keppels	TOTAL IN LIVINGSTONE	% IN LIVINGSTONE
Couple families with children	0	0	3,223	41.7
Couple families without children	10	100	3,441	44.5
One Parent Families	0	0	1,000	12.9
Other Families	0	0	63	.08
Total Families	10	100	7,727	100

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

(d) Education

In 2006 there were proportionally fewer people in the Rockhampton Regional Council area than Queensland generally holding formal qualifications (bachelor or higher degree; advanced diploma or diploma; or vocational qualifications) and a larger proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Between 2001 and 2006 the largest changes in the qualifications of the population in the Rockhampton Regional Council area were an increase of 2,546 persons with vocational qualifications, and a decrease of 3,185 in the amount of people with no qualifications (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008). This trend may be continuing, with the period 2008-09 seeing 7,995 students undertake vocational education and training. In June 2009, there were 2,490 apprentices and trainees in the Rockhampton Regional Council area (Central Queensland Capricorn Economic Development, 2009).

In 2006 Census, nine people (13 percent) in the Keppel Islands held a bachelor degree, with none having identified holding any post graduate qualifications. Forty-three (62 percent) people held an advanced diploma or certificate, and 17 (25 percent) people did not state or inadequately described their qualifications.

Overall, 75 percent of people living on the Keppel Islands held educational qualifications, and 25 percent had no stated qualifications. In comparison, 31.7 percent of people in the Rockhampton Regional Council area and 37.5 percent of Queenslanders had educational qualifications (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).

Table 4.20 provides detail of highest level of non-school qualifications for residents in the Keppels.

TABLE 4.20 LEVEL OF EDUCATION (NON-SCHOOL) BY SEX (THE KEPPELS)

Qualification	Males	Females	Total
Post Grad Degree	0	0	0
Grad Dip / Grad Cert	0	0	0
Bachelor Degree	6	3	9
Adv Dip / Dip	0	6	6
Cert	28	9	37
Inadequately described	3	0	3
Not stated	10	4	14

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006.

Of the 19,753 primary and secondary school students in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, 63.1 percent attended government schools and 36.9 percent attended non-government schools.

(e) Health and Wellbeing Measures

In 2006, the Rockhampton Regional Council area had a higher percentage (5.9 percent) of people living in institutions compared to that of Queensland (4.1 percent) (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2006).

In 2009 the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime (total fertility rate) for the Rockhampton Regional Council area was 2.20. This compares to 2.21 in the Livingstone Statistical Area (SA) in which the Island sits. Queensland's total fertility rate is slightly lower at 2.09 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011).



In 2009 there were seven deaths per 1,000 standard population (standardised death rate calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year) in the Rockhampton SA compared to 4.5 deaths per 1000 people living in the Livingstone SA. Queensland's indirect standardised death rate was 6.1. The slightly higher birth rates and lower death rates seen in the Livingstone SA could be attributed to the area's slightly lower age demographics (ABS, 2006).

(f) Cultural and Ethnic Characteristics

According to 2006 ABS Census data for the Keppels, (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010), a total of 36 people identified as being born overseas and 63 additional people were overseas visitors.

The Keppels includes people identifying as being from the following communities: England, New Zealand, Germany, Zimbabwe and Spain.

The most common languages (other than English) spoken at home in the Keppels include: Spanish, Filipino and German.

(g) Labour Force by Occupation and Industry

The Keppels, at the time of the 2006 Census, had a total labour force of 91 people over the age of 15 years. Additionally, four people identified as being unemployed at the time of the 2006 Census. During the 2006 Census, the former resort was still in operation, and accommodation and food services were listed as the predominant industry of employment.

The total estimated labour force in the Rockhampton Regional Council area for 2008 was 57,429 persons. As the data in **Table 4.21** demonstrate, at the time of the 2006 Census, retail trade was the largest employment industry in the Rockhampton Regional Council area, accounting for 11.1 percent of the Region's employed workforce. The government administration and defence industry experienced the highest percent growth of employed persons by industry between 2001 and 2006. At the time of the 2006 Census, the largest occupational group of residents in the Rockhampton Regional Council area was intermediate clerical, sales and services workers (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008).

Those living in the Rockhampton Regional Council area were more likely to be employed in 'Mining, Education and Training', 'Health Care and Social Services', and 'Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services', and were less likely to be employed in 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Services', and 'Administrative and Support Services'.



TABLE 4.21 ROCKHAMPTON REGION WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY

Industry 2006 ANZIC (employed persons)	Rockhampton Region%	QLD % (comparison)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.8	3.4
Mining	3.0	1.7
Manufacturing	8.6	9.9
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	2.6	1.0
Construction	8.6	9.0
Retail Trade	11.7	11.7
Wholesale Trade	3.5	4.0
Accommodation and Food Services	7.4	7.0
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	6.0	5.1
Information Media and Telecommunications	1.1	1.4
Financial and Insurance Services	2.0	2.9
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1.7	2.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3.3	5.6
Administrative and Support Services	2.3	3.1
Public Administration and Safety	6.7	6.7
Education and Training	10.1	7.6
Health Care and Social Assistance	11.4	10.2
Arts and Recreation Services	0.8	1.3
Other Services	4.1	3.7
Inadequately described or Not stated	2.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010.

In the Capricorn Region 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' and 'Mining' are the main industries for economic activity, accounting for 13.3 percent of the Capricorn Region's employment (compared to 5.2 percent of Queensland's employment).

In 2006, the size of the Rockhampton Regional Council area workforce (persons over 15 years of age who were in the workforce or actively looking for employment) was 46,373 persons. At the time of the 2006 Census, as detailed in **Table 4.22**, the unemployment rate within the Rockhampton Regional Council area was 5.3 percent (slightly above the Queensland percentage of 4.7 percent).

TABLE 4.22 EMPLOYMENT STATUS ROCKHAMPTON REGION

Employment status 2006 (persons aged 15 years and over)	Number of Persons	%	QLD % (comparison)	Change 2001 to 2006
Employed full time	28,628	61.7	61.7	4,095
Employed part time	14,140	30.5	31.0	1,147
Employed not stated	1,165	2.5	2.6	-104
Total employed	43,933	94.7	95.3	5,138
Total unemployed	2,440	5.3	4.7	-1,414
Total labour force	46,373	100.0	100.0	3,724
Total in labour force	46,373	58.4	61.9	3,724
Total not in labour force	26,900	33.9	31.3	-729
Not stated	6,069	7.6	6.8	3,039
Total	79,342	100.0	100.0	6,034

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and 2001*.

Employment data for the Region shows that unemployment has trended down slightly in the last year; however, in the Livingstone area adjacent to the Island, as for the Region as a whole, unemployment has remained above the State average **Table 4.23**.

TABLE 4.23 LABOUR MARKET DATA FOR REGION ADJACENT TO GKI

Statistical Local Areas (SLAs)	Unemployment Rate (%) Dec 2009	Unemployment Dec 2009	Unemployment Rate (%) Dec 2010	Unemployment Dec 2010	Labour Force Dec 2010
Banana (S)	3.7	336	3.2	285	8,989
Bauhinia (S)	1.9	32	1.9	32	1,647
Calliope (S) - Pt B	6.6	110	5.9	98	1,670
Duaringa (S)	3.3	154	2.7	129	4,692
Emerald (S)	2.6	262	2.5	252	9,941
Fitzroy (S) - Pt B	4.5	121	3.8	103	2,680
Jericho (S)	2.1	14	2.3	15	656
Livingstone (S) - Pt B	6.5	912	6.2	868	14,011
Mount Morgan (S)	23.4	264	19.5	219	1,125
Peak Downs (S)	2.1	44	1.6	33	2,127
Woorabinda (S)	47.8	162	56.7	191	337

Over 94 percent of all persons in the labour force in the Capricorn Region are employed (i.e., an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent). As at September 2010, 6.5 percent of the available 'Rockhampton Region' labour force was unemployed. This is higher than Queensland's unemployment rate of 5.6 percent (Foresight Partners, 2011).

In 2006 there were 38,753 persons in the working population in the Rockhampton Regional Council area. Of these workers there was a slightly higher percentage of males than females. **Table 4.24** shows the highest percentage of workers were in the 45 to 49 age group and the next highest age grouping was the 40 to 44 age group. As would be expected, the least most common age of workers was in the age grouping of 65 and over.

TABLE 4.24 WORKING POPULATION SUMMARY FOR ROCKHAMPTON REGION

Working population summary (Age and gender for the Region's workers* 2006)	Number of Persons	%
Males	19,889	51.3
Females	18,864	48.7
Total working population	38,753	100.0
Age structure (years)		
15 to 19	3,648	9.4
20 to 24	4,075	10.5
25 to 29	3,401	8.8
30 to 34	3,704	9.6
35 to 39	4,226	10.9
40 to 44	4,778	12.3
45 to 49	4,953	12.8
50 to 54	4,342	11.2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Working Population Profile, 2006*.

In 2006, 97.3 percent of workers from the Rockhampton Region lived and worked within the area, with 2.6 percent of the workforce stating that they worked in the Region, however lived elsewhere (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).

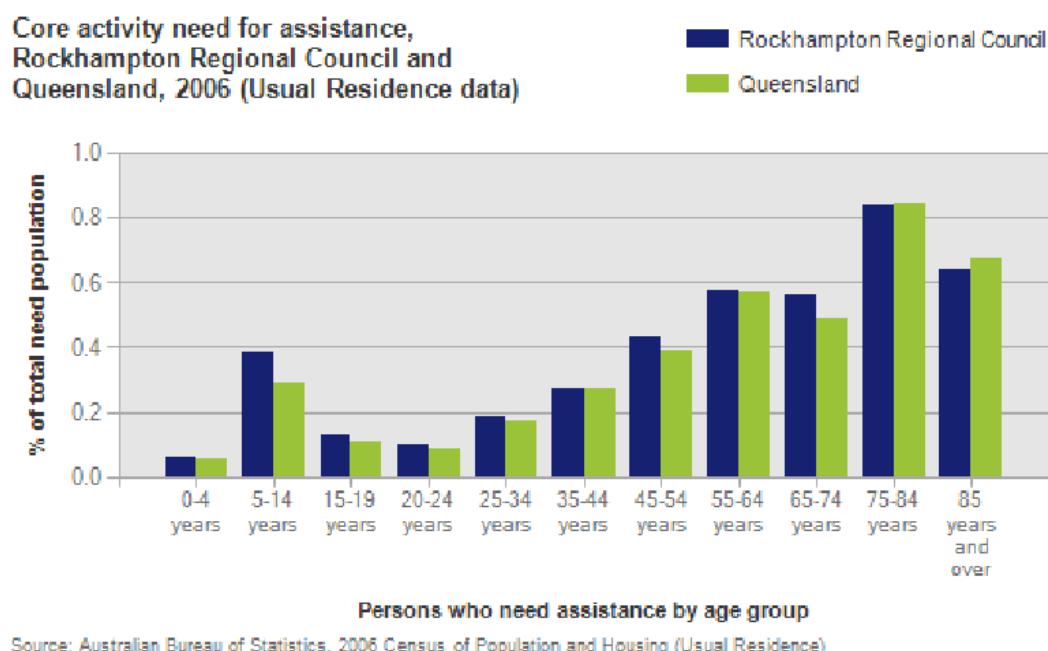
Refer **Chapter 5** for labour force statistics for the Fitzroy Statistical Division.

(h) Disability Prevalence

Data from the 2006 Census for the Keppels indicates that of the population of 121 residents, six people (five percent) had a profound or severe disability. A further eight people did not respond to this question. In comparison, as at 2006, the number of people in the Rockhampton Regional Council area that had a profound or severe disability was 4,233 or 4.2 percent of people living in the Region. Profound or severe disability means needing help or assistance in one or more of the areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability, long term health condition (six months or more) or old age (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).

At the 2006 Census the population of Queensland 65 and over represented 12.1 percent and this is projected to increase to 26.1 of the population in 2056. In Queensland the number of persons aged 80 and over is projected to increase by more than six times from 128,200 to 844,800 persons in 2056. Hence the number of people with disabilities will increase as the population ages in future years. **Figure 4.12** demonstrates the difference in the Rockhampton Region for people with a disability compared to Queensland as a whole. People within the Rockhampton Region have a higher percentage of assistance required in the younger age groups (64 and below) compared to Queensland (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).

Figure 4.12 NEED FOR ASSISTANCE ROCKHAMPTON COMPARED TO QUEENSLAND



Source: Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010.

(i) Income and Other Social Indicators

As **Table 4.25** illustrates, in 2006 residents of the Keppels had (on average) higher incomes than the residents of the Livingstone Region generally. However, the last Census was undertaken when the former resort was operating, and since the closure of the former resort, it is likely that the average income level for the Island is lower.

TABLE 4.25 KEY MEDIANS FOR THE KEPPELS

MEDIAN	THE KEPPELS	LIVINGSTONE TOTAL
Median Age (Yrs)	38	40
Individual Income (Weekly) (\$)	533	431
Family Income (Weekly) (\$)	574	1,104
Average Monthly Home Loan Repayments (\$)	1,439	1,150
Average Weekly Rent (\$)	0	170
Average Household Size (Persons)	1.2	2.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 2006*.

Table 4.26 shows that in the Rockhampton SA, 54.5 percent of the population aged 15 and over earned between \$150 and \$799 per week (2006), with 15.6 percent earning \$150 to \$249 per week and 14.6 percent earning \$400 to \$599 per week. Compared to Queensland overall, those living in the Rockhampton Region were less likely to have higher incomes. The Region also has a higher proportion of low income earners compared to Queensland, in particular those earning less than \$400 per week.

TABLE 4.26 WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME ROCKHAMPTON REGION

Weekly individual income 2006	Number of Persons	%	QLD % (comparison)
Negative/nil income	4,679	5.9	6.4
\$1 to \$149	5,409	6.8	6.6
\$150 to \$249	12,379	15.6	13.4
\$250 to \$399	11,059	13.9	13.3
\$400 to \$599	11,560	14.6	14.9
\$600 to \$799	8,261	10.4	11.4
\$800 to \$999	5,762	7.3	8.0
\$1,000 to \$1,299	5,780	7.3	7.8
\$1,300 to \$1,599	2,721	3.4	3.9
\$1,600 to \$1,999	1,610	2.0	2.2
\$2,000 or more	1,676	2.1	2.9
Not stated	8,445	10.6	9.1
Total	79,341	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and 2001 in (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010)*.

Figures 9 and 10 in **Appendix AI** show the spatial patterns of low income households within Rockhampton and Yeppoon respectively.

As the data in **Table 4.27** show, Rockhampton households are more concentrated in the low income brackets than Queensland generally.

TABLE 4.27 WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR ROCKHAMPTON REGION

Weekly household income 2006	Number of Persons	% of Persons (replicate throughout)	QLD % (comparison)
Nil income	318	0.9	1.1
\$1 to \$149	448	1.3	1.2
\$150 to \$249	2,050	5.8	4.4
\$250 to \$349	2,802	7.9	6.7
\$350 to \$499	2,150	6.1	4.9
\$500 to \$649	3,946	11.1	10.5
\$650 to \$799	2,259	6.4	6.5
\$800 to \$999	2,432	6.9	7.1
\$1,000 to \$1,199	3,898	11.0	11.6
\$1,200 to \$1,399	2,010	5.7	6.1
\$1,400 to \$1,699	2,501	7.1	7.7
\$1,700 to \$1,999	1,903	5.4	6.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499	1,827	5.2	6.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999	1,238	3.5	4.6
\$3000 or more	959	2.7	3.9
Partial income not stated	3,508	9.9	8.6
Not stated	1,155	3.3	2.9
Total	35,404	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing, 2006, and 2001 in (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).*



(j) SEIFA Index of Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage is a measure constructed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Relatively disadvantaged areas are characterised by low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage (e.g. Indigenous and separated/divorced).

High scores on the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage occur when the area has few families of low income and few people with little training and in unskilled occupations. Note that a high score here reflects lack of disadvantage rather than high advantage, a subtly different concept (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA 2006) cat. no. 2033.0.55.001 in (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008)).

Rockhampton Regional Council area SEIFA Index, provided in **Table 4.28**, is 971.8 compared to that of Queensland where the highest percentage of residents sat between 1025 and 1050 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008). The areas of most disadvantage in the Rockhampton Regional Council area were Mount Morgan District (807.5) and Rockhampton City and Depot Hill (835.8) with the areas of least disadvantage being Northern Yeppoon (1047.2) and Rural Residential North (1048.6) (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2008). In comparison, the Keppel Islands have a lower average SEIFA index (937) than both the Rockhampton region, and Queensland (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006).

TABLE 4.28 SEIFA INDEX OF DISADVANTAGE ROCKHAMPTON REGION

SEIFA index of disadvantage Rockhampton Regional Council's small areas (ranked from greatest to least disadvantaged)	2006 SEIFA index of disadvantage
Mount Morgan District	807.5
Rockhampton City and Depot Hill	835.8
Berserker and The Common	902.5
Allenstown and Port Curtis	928.8
Koongal to Nerimbera	932.4
Keppel Islands	937.0
Kawana	940.1
Park Avenue	942.3
Wandal and West Rockhampton	951.6
Yeppoon	953.6
Emu Park and Zilzie	971.1
Rockhampton Regional Council	971.8
Gracemere	978.9
Rural South	981.1
Coastal Hinterlands South	988.3
Cooee Bay and Tarangambadi	996.5
Norman Gardens	1002.3
Rural North West	1006.4
Lammermoor to Kinka Beach	1016.4
Alton Downs and Surrounds	1022.7
Coastal Hinterlands North	1029.9
Frenchville	1030.8
The Range	1045.6
Northern Yeppoon	1047.2
Rural Residential North	1048.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), 2006 in (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).



4.3 Potential Social Impacts

This section of the SIA describes the type, level and significance of the Project's potential social impacts (both beneficial and adverse) on the local and cultural area, based on outcomes of community engagement processes, the social baseline study and social impact assessment.

4.3.1 Social Division on the Island

Some negative social impacts resulting from the Project reported to have been experienced to date relate to the creation of divisions within the Island community (principally between those who support the Project and those who oppose it). Those residents on the Island who were consulted felt that, in recent years, their community had become increasingly divided.

4.3.2 Construction Related Impacts on the Island.

Concerns expressed by the community relating to the construction phase include the impact of large numbers of construction vehicles, the possibility that a beach ramp would be used to bring vehicles and construction materials on to the Island, and the possible import of pest flora and fauna.

Concerns were also raised in relation to the risks that construction vehicles would be used for recreational "bush bashing" on the Island.

Overall, the construction related disturbances to local residents are expected to be short-term and generally likely to be well tolerated because the majority of local residents and businesses stand to benefit economically and, in the longer term socially, from the Project. Importantly, it was recognised by local residents that the Proponent must demonstrate a commitment to responsible environmental stewardship to ensure ongoing support from those currently supporting the Project, and to garner the support of those who are currently concerned about the potential environmental impacts of the Project.



4.3.3 Traffic Management

Stakeholders expressed concern about the potential impacts of traffic at Yeppoon and Rosslyn Bay, with the transport of workers, including the added pressures that additional buses, taxis, cars and car parking at the Keppel Bay Marina. Stakeholders sought a traffic management strategy to safely manage traffic at Keppel Bay Marina.

One stakeholder recommended a mandatory bus service (which circulates around the Rockhampton/Yeppoon/Emu Park areas), be provided for employees. Other stakeholders requested that additional options be considered for the accommodation of workers during the construction phase.

Questions were raised regarding whether night ferrying would be required (for night shifts) and concerns highlighted regarding associated noise issues and night boating risks; however, the Proponent has advised that no night work is proposed.

The Proponent's proposed use of green energy options and acceptable waste management solutions were welcomed. However, concerns were raised in regard to an increased vehicle presence on the Island. Residents, in particular, raised concerns about traffic related noise, pedestrian safety, and fauna to vehicle conflict.

There was concern that the proposed Marine Services Precinct was some distance to the Clam Bay Precinct, and that this would generate traffic movements. The Proponent advises that only Electric Mobility Resort Vehicles and buggys will be used by tourists, and service vehicle movements.

4.3.4 Workforce Impacts

The Project is expected to create jobs throughout the Capricorn Region directly and indirectly during both construction and operational phases. Significant employment opportunities will arise as a result of this Project. Given that, as at September 2010, 6.5 percent of the Rockhampton Region labour force was unemployed compared to Queensland's average unemployment rate of 5.6 percent (Foresight Partners, 2011), significant social benefits will be provided to the local, and to a lesser extent, regional communities. Additional benefits may include the creation of greater job opportunities for school leavers which would provide incentives for them not to leave the area.

Chapter 5 (Section 5.1.2.2) identifies potential employment related impacts and associated mitigation measures.

The Proponent will undertake comprehensive workforce planning prior to construction including the development of detailed recruitment and training strategies, in consultation with local authorities and service providers.



Where skill sets are not readily available, some recruitment for specific construction skills sets may need to take place outside of the Region, particularly in the shorter term. This is likely to be necessary to some extent also for the operational workforce, in particular the 33 percent that will be made up of managers, professionals and trades. The extent to which this will be necessary will depend on the competition that arises for this labour from other significant development projects currently taking place in Central Queensland. Seasonal fluctuations may enable part employment during peak times of a more itinerant workforce such as backpackers. Whilst that may impact on local work opportunities, it may also have positive benefits in bringing travellers, particularly international travellers, to the Region for extended stays.

Unemployment has trended down slightly in the Region in the year to May 2011; however, in the areas immediately adjacent to the Island and, for the Region as a whole, unemployment has remained consistently above the State average. As such, the Proponent's Workforce Plan will include a recruitment policy that gives preference to local unemployed workers, and other local workers in the first instance.

The proposed Workforce Plan will also be consistent with the objectives of the *Generation One Skills and Training for a Career* discussion paper 2011, to support Indigenous people into employment through providing real positions, training design, workforce strategies and providing workplace mentors. The Proponent will ensure that long-term targets are established for Indigenous employment as part of the Workforce Plan for the GKI Revitalisation Plan.

In addition, the Proponent's workforce planning will incorporate an equal employment opportunity policy, to ensure consideration is given to strategies that create employment opportunities for women, people with a disability, and other minority groups. This, along with a preference for local employment, will support local aspirations expressed in community consultations.



4.3.4.1 Poor Behaviour Related to Alcohol

Stakeholders identified concerns about the management or avoidance of poor behaviour related to alcohol consumption and drug use by workers during both the construction and operational phases of the Project. To mitigate this risk, the Proponent will implement an Alcohol Policy and Drug and Alcohol Management Plan for the construction period and operational phase of the Project. These types of plans are typical in the construction industry and are being successfully implemented in nearby Gladstone and the Bowen Basin. This Plan will include:

- a no alcohol policy for orders on site, including randomly breathalysing employees;
- a plan for sufficient security and regular security patrols once the Resort is operational;
- ensuring staff employed in these positions:
 - are mature with good reputations;
 - have professional uniforms;
 - have training programs which include communications skills and de-escalation techniques. (Note: The Water Police have indicated a willingness to assist with this training.); and
 - have a 'no alcohol policy' written into employee contracts that is policed by both the construction and Resort Management;
- ensuring that Resort Management commit to the safe service of alcohol, e.g. staff dismissed when not adhering to safe alcohol service;
- a code of conduct into all contracts with construction workers;
- limiting the amount of alcohol allowed to be consumed after work while residing on Island workers camps or accommodation facilities;
- creating an employee incentive/rewards system based around both technical achievements on the job and modelling positive behaviours;
- implementing a communications strategy for the local community to ensure that the Project values, actions and achievements are consistently and openly relayed to the community, to create positive relationships and allay such fears; and
- encouraging employee participation in local community and sporting groups and events, in particular for construction crews or other employees that may be new to the Region. For instance flexibility with work hours, provision of transport, fostering promotion or sponsorship of such groups in the workplace.

Any actions to mitigate such risks will be taken in line with what may be standard comparable practice elsewhere in industry. For instance, dry workers camps are not recommended as they would be a prematurely punitive measure and may only exacerbate such behaviours in other locations. Establishing a code of conduct, striving for best practice in security or safe alcohol servicing, and modelling and rewarding the demonstration of the values and behaviours of the Project should be sufficient. Positive, rather than punitive based mitigation actions, would also present fewer barriers to a broad based and inclusive recruitment process.



4.3.4.2 Worker Fatigue Management

A significant health and safety issue is worker fatigue and its management. In the event that workers are to be ferried to and from the Island for work, concern was raised with the long work day and commute, specifically if the shifts were 10-12 hour shifts. The Proponent will implement a Fatigue Management Plan prior to the commencement of construction.

4.3.4.3 Opportunities for Employment and Training

Target groups for employment and training include young people, mature workers, Indigenous people and the long term unemployed.

DETE administers employment schemes and identifies skill shortages, and expressed interest in further liaison with the Proponent regarding employment and training opportunities. Where the Proponent is able to identify skill shortages, DETE is able to assist with development of specific training programs e.g. construction and hospitality to unemployed job seekers.

DETE would like to see the successful building contractors encouraged to discuss employment options with the Department. The Regional Manager Operations, Central Queensland, Employment and Indigenous Initiatives, in DETE would like both the Proponent and any contractors to provide a list of the types of skilled workers required, so the Department can pre-train potential employees if necessary.

Department of Communities would like to see:

- workforce encouraged to utilise housing in the community;
- preference given to local business;
- opportunities for employment for women, e.g. the scheduling of rosters so that some shifts fit in with family commitments; and
- career pathways from the high schools and TAFEs into the Resort.

The Proponent will work with relevant State agencies when developing its recruitment strategies, and broader Workforce Plan, in order to articulate the employment pathways for the various skill sets required and to scope the training requirements for potential employees. The staggered construction schedule, in particular, would offer opportunities for training and apprenticeships within the construction industry locally, if supported through government, group training or other providers, through a structured program. Similarly, traineeships and apprenticeships in the hospitality industry could be formed in partnership with local education and training providers on a more long term basis.





4.3.5 Economic Impact Benefit Capture

The development and implementation of a Local Procurement Plan including a Local Procurement Policy by the Proponent and its contractors will be important to ensuring that potential local economic impacts are realised. DEEDI (now known as DTME/MCG) advises that the Proponent might also investigate the use of the industry capability network to assist in identifying potential local suppliers of goods and services.

Existing business owners on the Island are generally optimistic about the proposed development and its potential benefits for their businesses. Business owners say they will continue to operate until a decision on the Project is made by relevant authorities, most are currently operating at a loss. Discussions with industry groups confirmed that the local business communities are generally accustomed to a commercial environment that is relatively stable. There is opportunity to improve the capacity to respond of local businesses through improved engagement and industry support.

4.3.5.1 Potential for Loss of Trade for Business

Several government stakeholders voiced concerns about the potential for fly-in/fly-out tourism and the impact this might have on the local Rockhampton and regional economy. The concern is that if the proposed airstrip involves direct flights from Brisbane or Sydney, the Central Queensland area could suffer from a loss of visitation through the area via Rockhampton Airport. The Proponent advises that any future air traffic coming into the Island would not impact upon current levels of traffic coming through Rockhampton Airport. There was also concern expressed for businesses currently operating on the Island, and the impact that the new retail shops may have on them.

4.3.5.2 Increased Rates and Charges

If the Project takes place, some Island landholders expressed concern that rates and charges would increase and make retirement on the Island unaffordable. Some said they would prefer to keep their existing sewage, water and power arrangements, to avoid increased rates and charges.

4.3.6 Lot 21 Impacts

Those interviewed who support the Project in its current form argue that 16 of the 18 Keppel Islands are currently National Park. Those who support the proposed GKI Revitalisation Plan on Lot 21 either maintain that those sections of Lot 21 likely to be affected by the Project are already degraded and that “there is nothing to see” on it, or support it because they are satisfied with the Proponent’s argument that unless all Project components pertaining to Lot 21 are approved, the GKI Revitalisation Plan is unviable and will not proceed.



A number of those interviewed made reference to a study conducted by DERM known as the Most Appropriate Use Study undertaken in 2008 during which many Island residents expressed the view that Lot 21 should be classed as a conservation zone. There was scepticism about whether the results of that or other studies are taken seriously by governments. All locals were involved and consulted in the 1995 Development Control Plan planning process.

There are a number of issues relating to Lot 21 that raise concerns for some of those stakeholders consulted: ongoing public access, land tenure, loss of natural heritage values (discussed below), and stewardship.

4.3.6.1 Ongoing Public Access to Lot 21

A number of those consulted are concerned that if the Proponent is issued with a lease over Lot 21, the public will no longer have access to this area, including to walk through the area and access beaches via this area. Current access to and around Lot 21 is very difficult with steep tracks which means that only persons of a good level of fitness and ability are able to experience the area.

The GKI Revitalisation Plan will improve access to Lot 21 via maintained bush walking tracks. The Proponent also advises that it is envisaged that the golf course will be open to members of the public; however, there would be a fee. The roads providing access to the Eco Resort Villas would be publicly accessible; however, the Eco Resort Villas themselves would be private. The development will have no control over continual beach access by the public however facilities such as toilets and barbeques will improve public amenity.

4.3.6.2 Public Ownership and Land Tenure

Many of those consulted consider Lot 21 to be part of the national estate and want it to remain in public hands.

Notwithstanding, Lot 21 is currently owned by the Queensland Government and will continue to be owned by the Government if the Project proceeds. **The proposed GKI Revitalisation Plan is not proposing to convert the Lot 21 lease into freehold land.** Lot 21 has been the subject of a private lease since 1866 and continues to be privately leased today. The Lot 21 lease agreement contains a clause requiring public access to be provided. The proposed GKI Revitalisation Plan intends to retain this clause.





4.3.7 Impacts on Housing and Accommodation

Throughout the 12 year construction period of the proposed Project, it is anticipated that an average of 350 (per annum) construction workers would be employed to work on the Island. The Proponent is proposing that construction workers be ferried to and from the Island, where possible and practical, and that some construction workers be accommodated on the Island. However, there is a clear aspiration by accommodation providers on the Island that workers be accommodated and fed on the Island and this would provide an alternative income for them in lieu of holiday makers who will be unlikely to access the Island during the construction period. As previously mentioned, most of the Island's accommodation providers have been operating at a loss since the former resort closed down and are only staying open in anticipation of an improvement.

Chapter 5 (Section 5.1.2.3) identifies potential residential market impacts and associated mitigation measures.

4.3.8 Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

It is not anticipated that any particular group (such as women, youth, the aged, the disabled or Indigenous people) will be vulnerable to potential negative social impacts in relation to the GKI Revitalisation Plan. The Proponent's Workforce Plan will include targets for vulnerable groups.

There was concern from the disabilities sector that there was presently no mention of disabled access in the building design, although it was noted that the buildings are only at concept stage. The Proponent advises that designing for access and mobility is a requirement of Australian Standard A51428.

4.3.8.1 Impacts on Youth Homelessness

DEEDI (now known as DCCSDS) officers expressed concern that the development may impact on youth homelessness which is an issue in the area. The concern is that parents successfully achieving employment on the Island may increase the risk of children leaving home and living on the streets. The exact number of homeless persons in the Region is difficult to accurately measure. There are agencies within the Region, such as the Salvation Army and Anglicare, which provide assistance, including crisis accommodation, temporary housing, financial assistance, meals and counselling to those experiencing homelessness. According to the Counting the Homeless Report (produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2006) Brisbane's rate of homelessness is 45 per 10,000 people. The Fitzroy Statistical division (which includes Gladstone, Rockhampton and Mt Morgan etc.) had a number of 1,941 homeless persons (rate of 103 persons per 10,000). The rate of homelessness for the Rockhampton City area at 69 (per 10,000) is higher than Brisbane's, and the same as Queensland's average (Rockhampton Regional Council, 2010).



4.3.9 Impacts on Yachters

Members of the Capricornia Cruising Yacht Club (CCYC) are concerned that due to the construction of the marina, the CCYC may not be allowed to anchor at Fisherman's Beach. CCYC members do not want to be prevented from free anchorage on any of the beaches. They are concerned that if the airstrip is extended they may also be prohibited from anchoring at Long Beach.

The Proponent advises that the GKI Revitalisation Plan does not intend to restrict anchoring rights around the Island. The proposed marina will be available for use by the general public and local boat owners will be welcome. If private boat owners do not wish to use the marina and would prefer to anchor around the Island, the Resort will not and indeed is not able to restrict any of these boat owners' rights. The marina will have facilities such as sewerage collection and waste receptacles which are currently not provided.

4.3.10 Impacts on GKI's Local Visitors

All those consulted, including the Capricorn Enterprise, stressed the importance of locals having continued full access to the Island. Aspirations for public access also related to the marina with some taking the view that it should be a public facility.

Some of those consulted said they hoped the GKI Revitalisation Plan would result in more events and opportunities for community participation, such as "catch and release" fishing competitions and yacht races.

4.3.11 Impacts on Social Infrastructure

4.3.11.1 Law and Order

QPS Yeppoon advised that in their view the construction and operation of the Resort is unlikely to impact on police resources for both the Island and the mainland. There may be an increase in calls for police to the Island; however, it is not likely to be a dramatic increase. It is anticipated that the major issues on the Island, once the Resort is operating, will be missing persons, assaults, sexual assaults, theft, and drunk and disorderly behaviour.

Yeppoon QPS requested that, when required, a room at the Resort be assigned for police interviewing and the taking of statements and that a vehicle be made available to police if they are required to travel around the Island. Further, it was requested that a room be made available if police are required to stay overnight to continue their investigations. A full map of the Island which shows all development on the Island was requested to be provided to police during the EIS.



It is the view of the QPS that increased police presence can reduce the likelihood of undesirable behaviour. Experience has shown that by providing an increased police presence, security workload on the Island can diminish, less desirable clientele (and their ensuing poor behaviour) are less likely to be attracted to the Island, resulting in an increased level of satisfaction of families with regard to safety on the Island.

Several stakeholders would like to see the Proponent investigate models of police presence on the Island. For example, some islands in the Whitsundays have two officers travel to individual islands for a couple of days every month. Hamilton, Fraser, Moreton and Magnetic Islands were cited as examples of this police model which demonstrates how an established police station/ office on an island can reduce crime and misbehaviour.

Provision of office space and/or land (for police use) will be considered by the Proponent. Further negotiations with QPS would also need to take place. QPS would also like to see the establishment of a Police Liaison person on the Island who would communicate directly with a Police Liaison Officer within the QPS.

4.3.11.2 Queensland Health

The District Executive Director of Clinical Support Services (Central Queensland Health Service District) advised that for both the construction and the operational phases of the Resort, the current health facilities both on the Capricorn Coast and in Rockhampton will have no problems coping with the influx of employees. The Central Queensland Health Service District expects the only health services likely to be impacted by the Project may be drug and alcohol services.

The main area of concern is in relation to the intended health services on the Island during the construction and operational phases. The Department's view is that, for both construction and resort operation, the Proponent will require an onsite emergency response for immediate assessment, and triage for accidents and emergency. The Proponent should consider having a primary health care centre, employing a nurse full-time, and potentially having a general practitioner (from the mainland) working during times of peak operation. Any proposed primary health care centre would need to be designed and maintained in a manner allowing enough space for its intended employees to function well. Therefore, the District Executive Director recommends having, at a minimum, a nurse's room and an additional consulting room provided.

The intended upgrade of the Island's airstrip is supported by the District Executive Director who notes that it is critical that the airstrip is big enough to take a fixed wing aircraft or large helicopter for aero medical retrieval.

Given that the Project is unlikely to result in a significant increase in population in the Region, it is not anticipated that additional health related social infrastructure will be required on the mainland.

On the Island itself, it is anticipated that the significant increase in population will trigger an increased need for at a minimum health services. These are addressed below in relation to health services, education services, policing, emergency services and social services.



4.3.12 Community Safety

4.3.12.1 Special Emergency Services

The SES indicated in consultations that it would expect to be offered use of a stand-alone building on the Island paid for by the Proponent with training facilities, self-contained accommodation for trainees and trainers, and a garaged area for vehicles including quad bikes and a rescue boat. SES advised that it would like to be involved in the design of this building and that their input should occur as soon as possible.

4.3.12.2 Queensland Fire and Rescue

Queensland Fire and Rescue (QFRS) outlined that the proposed development would pose a medium to high level fire risk, particularly as the Island is heavily vegetated, can easily dry out and the south-easterly winds can exacerbate fire risks. To mitigate risks of fire on the Island, QFRS Departmental Officers recommended that the Proponent set up a private industry brigade which consists of staff who would be trained by the Department, though the Resort would remain responsible for the purchase and maintenance of appliances.

QFRS Departmental Officers also outlined that an average response time of 14 minutes should be the goal and the Emergency Services hub locale should be considered in order to meet this target. These proposals will be included in the Emergency Response Plan.

4.3.12.3 Yeppoon Coast Guard

The construction stage of the proposed development is not expected to impact upon the resources of the Yeppoon Coast Guard; however, once the proposed Resort is operating, it is expected to increase the number of trips the Coast Guard will need to make to the Island.

Although the Yeppoon Coast Guard is a volunteer organisation, it does receive some funding from the State Government for, amongst other things, fuel and vessel maintenance; current funding arrangements are considered by the Yeppoon Coast Guard to be insufficient for their current needs. The Coast Guard has indicated that it would therefore struggle to cope with the increased workload as a result of the GKI Revitalisation Plan.

4.3.12.4 Marine Safety

Concerns were raised by kayakers for their ongoing safety resulting from greater marine craft activity around the Island. Safety as an issue was also raised in relation to inexperienced sailors from further south skipping large boats and coming north to the Island. Kayakers said they have had reports of yachts being run into by motor boats and motor boats and yachts travelling too fast for the conditions and not coping with the shallow water, shallow channels at low tide and obstacles.

It was suggested that the Queensland Water Police have a permanent mooring at the proposed marina.



Concerns in relation to safety around the proposed marina were also raised because of the shifting channels and because the area around the marina is not safe at low tide when there is a north-east breeze.

MSQ believes that increased activities associated with transporting people and equipment to the Island will require them to have a greater presence in Rosslyn Bay and they will need to increase the number of random inspections of commercial vessels on the Island. MSQ would expect that these inspections will be undertaken in consultation with the Resort. MSQ will require fuelling facilities, lighting and navigational aids.

MSQ believes a demand for additional resources may be required because of the Resort development on the Island and other projects in the Gladstone area. MSQ relies on its enforcement partners (police, boating and fisheries) to provide services. Alternatively, MSQ will require more staff. For monitoring of compliance, MSQ would expect an additional Maritime Safety staff member from when construction commences, with the possibility of another staff member when the Resort opens.

MSQ requested that the Proponent keep the community well informed and ensure that MSQ is also notified, for example, about time frames, work schedules, and anticipated impacts for each key stakeholder.

4.3.12.5 Disaster Management and Emergency Planning

Emergency Management Queensland (EMQ) advises it is of the view that an additional level of service will need to be provided to the Island as a result of construction of the Project, and suggests that the construction workers have their own first responders. EMQ recommends the construction company have a nurse on site during construction.

An additional level of service will also be required on the Island as a result of the operational phase of the Project. EMQ suggests that the Resort will have its own medical staff.

Community and emergency services that were consulted recommended that the Proponent have a robust disaster management plan in place, including an evacuation plan for natural disasters. EMQ would like to see details of where people will be marshalled in a fire, and what vessels they would use to evacuate people in the disaster.

QPS recommended that the Proponent become involved with the Local Disaster Management Group (chaired by the Rockhampton Regional Council Mayor) and participate in annual search and rescue exercises involving the QPS, the Coast Guard, and the State Emergency Service.



Other issues identified include:

- transport of emergency crew and firefighting appliances from the mainland. It was outlined that there is no way of getting either emergency crew from the mainland to the Island in any short period of time. Currently, and in the past, there has been a reliance on local ferries or the police boat to get across (these options are not always available when issues arise). Furthermore there is currently no avenue for firefighting appliances to be transported to the Island. However, in the past, a barge has been used to transport appliances to the Island from Rosslyn Bay;
- transport of emergency crew and police from the mainland to the Island when the Water Police or Coast Guard is not available;
- currently, and in the past, evacuations of ill or injured patients has been problematic. The bays near the beaches are shallow, and it is difficult to get evacuees to the boat. The proposed wharf will be valuable in mitigating this issue; and
- Emergency Response delays. Several stakeholders mentioned that when weather conditions deteriorate, it is not always possible to get to the Island by boat, helicopter, or by plane with the runway in its current condition. EMQ would like to see the Proponent establish a medical centre with nursing staff on the Island, and would like to see the Proponent consider having a doctor on the Island during periods of high occupancy such as school holidays.

4.3.12.6 Department of Community Safety

The Department outlined that the numbers of workers proposed during construction or operation of the Project are not likely to be a problem for departmental resources, and will have little impact on the current social network around Yeppoon and Rockhampton areas; however, services on the Island may require attention.

4.4 Mitigation Measures and Management Strategies

For identified social impacts, the following social impact mitigation strategies and measures are proposed:

A Workforce Plan will be prepared by the Proponent and/or contractors that will include:

- recruitment strategies, incorporating policies on local employment preferences, equal employment opportunities, youth and Indigenous employment; and
- training requirements, including articulating the various career pathways and identifying the training needs in order to provide local opportunity and source the required workforce.





This will be done in consultation with the relevant state authorities, such as DETE, and local education and training providers in order to identify those areas in which opportunities may exist to craft structured programs, such as for the long term unemployed, or for traineeships or apprenticeships, in particular, for young people and high school leavers.

This would also include partnering with and/or supporting local communities and organisations in order to promote the Project's commitment to equal opportunity and a diverse local workforce.

It will also involve the crafting of targeted, effective recruitment campaigns and successful long term training-to-work strategies; and inviting involvement and contribution in the Project itself, where possible, whether that is, for instance, in mentoring for local employees or inviting new resident employees into the local community life.

Once recruited, the Proponent will ensure that appropriate Human Relations Management policies are put in place which will encourage appropriate worker behaviour, including alcohol and drug management. A Fatigue Management Plan will also address potential health hazards associated with fatigued workers travelling to and from the workplace.

A Traffic Management Plan will also mitigate and manage noise and traffic issues raised as concerns by local residents of the Island and those on the mainland near Rosslyn Bay.

Local businesses would be supported through capacity-building and quality engagement between the Proponent and/or the Proponent's contractors, as well as through the adoption of a Local Procurement Policy and design and implementation of a Local Procurement Plan.

In relation to housing and accommodation issues, no special mitigation or management strategies are required. Use of accommodation and small business uses, such as food outlets, on the Island to satisfy the needs of construction workers will be encouraged.

Given the demographic changes in the profile of the Capricorn Region and the associated sufficiency of current social infrastructure, particularly health and welfare, education, policing and emergency services, there is no requirement for additional measures or investments, other than in relation to emergency and safety services. Additional measures and investments will be covered in the Emergency Response Plan.

The Proponent has not undertaken any specific consultations about acceptance of proposed mitigation strategies and how practical management and monitoring regimes are proposed to be implemented but will continue an ongoing dialogue with the relevant agencies and stakeholders in the development of the proposed mitigation plans and strategies.

Table 4.29 summaries potential social impacts, both positive opportunities and potential negative risks, and the Region of influence of such impacts, and summarises the management and mitigation strategies that have been recommended throughout this Report. Where a management or mitigation strategy has been recommended by one or more stakeholder groups consulted, this has also been indicated. Risk levels associated with intervening and not intervening are identified.

TABLE 4.29 RECOMMENDED SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACT: Risks and Opportunities	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED STAKEHOLDER GROUPS				RISK LEVEL (UNMITIGATED)	RISK LEVEL (MITIGATED)	STAKEHOLDER RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	PROPOSED MITIGATION
	GKI RESIDENTS	STATE AGENCY	REGIONAL COMMUNITY	OTHER				
Community division on the Island.	✓				Medium	Low	Quality Proponent Community Engagement.	Quality Proponent Community Engagement.
Law and order issues construction workers.	✓	✓			Medium	Low		Implementation of appropriate HRM policies and contracts; police presence on the Island and security.
Poor worker behaviour associated with alcohol and drug use.	✓				Medium	Low	Alcohol Policy and Drug and Alcohol Management Plan.	Alcohol Policy and Drug and Alcohol Management Plan.
Concern over Government willingness to regulate environmental impact.	✓	✓		✓	Medium	Low		Improved communication. Establish a Community Reference Group.
Concern about environmental stewardship.	✓	✓		✓	Medium	Low	Appropriate enforcement of relevant lease conditions.	Appropriate enforcement of relevant lease conditions. Construction EMP, Operational EMP and Land Management Plan.



TABLE 4.29 RECOMMENDED SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES (CONTINUED)

POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACT: Risks and Opportunities	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED STAKEHOLDER GROUPS				RISK LEVEL (UNMITIGATED)	RISK LEVEL (MITIGATED)	STAKEHOLDER RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	PROPOSED MITIGATION
	GKI RESIDENTS	STATE AGENCY	REGIONAL COMMUNITY	OTHER				
Noise, pollution and accidents associated with construction and operational traffic.	✓				High	Low	Traffic Management Plan, use of electric vehicles.	Traffic Management Plan, Construction EMP and Operational EMP.
Maximisation of local employment.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Low	Low	Workforce Plan maximising training and employment opportunities for local workers.	Workforce Plan maximising training and employment opportunities for local workers. Contract requirements to employ certain percentage of local workforce.
Training and Employment Opportunities for youth, Indigenous persons, women and the unemployed.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Medium	Low	Workforce Plan maximising training and employment opportunities for target groups.	Workforce Plan maximising training and employment opportunities for target groups.
Maximisation of local business opportunities.	✓	✓	✓		Medium	Low		Implementation of a Local Procurement Plan. Contract requirements to use local business and services as a preference.



TABLE 4.29 RECOMMENDED SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES (CONTINUED)

POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACT: Risks and Opportunities	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED STAKEHOLDER GROUPS				RISK LEVEL (UNMITIGATED)	RISK LEVEL (MITIGATED)	STAKEHOLDER RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	PROPOSED MITIGATION
	GKI RESIDENTS	STATE AGENCY	REGIONAL COMMUNITY	OTHER				
Maximisation of local business take-up.	✓		✓		Medium	Low		Capacity-building of local businesses.
Worker Fatigue causing traffic accidents.	✓	✓	✓		Low	Low	Fatigue Management Plan.	Fatigue Management Plan.
Children and youth unsupervised while parents work on the Island.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Low	Low	Monitor.	Monitor.
Improved community relations and ongoing consultation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	High	Low	Establish a Community Reference Group.	Establish a Community Reference Group.
Emergency and accident response.	✓	✓			Medium	Low	Emergency Response Plan.	Emergency Response Plan.
Pressure on local rental markets.	✓	✓	✓		Medium	Low		Accommodation of itinerant workers on GKI.





4.4.1 Monitoring

In addition to monitoring the general social impacts of the Project, the following are identified as requiring specific monitoring:

- impacts on the local Island community in terms of community cohesion and confidence in the developers;
- gaps in service delivery;
- public drunkenness associated with both the construction and operational phases;
- youth homelessness on the mainland associated with parents working on the Island;
- Indigenous employment;
- disability access;
- housing impacts;
- general impacts that might arise associated with growth; and
- the effectiveness of any management or mitigation measures.

It is not anticipated that there are any potential impacts of a critical nature that would require close monitoring.

4.4.1.1 Community Reference Group

In terms of responsibility for impact monitoring, at the present time, the Proponent has not formed a Community Reference Group (CRG) although a number of focus groups were established as part of the EIS. The Department of Communities advises that it believes it would be preferable if the Proponent were to establish such a group as soon as possible post EIS approved and prior to construction. Similarly, a number of representatives of stakeholder organisations and individuals have asked about this.

A Community Reference Group will be established post approval. A Community Reference Group is a usual initiative in such a Project, and will facilitate communication between stakeholders and the Proponent and the Proponent's consultants. It would not only provide opportunity for stakeholders to give ongoing feedback into the planning but would also serve as a conduit back into the community and so improve community understanding of the Project and community engagement.

The Community Reference Group will also have a key role in monitoring social impacts of the Project and compliance with commitments made.

Referencing the Stakeholder Map, the Group should be balanced, ensuring that there is representation from all major stakeholder groups including, for example, Council, relevant State Government agencies, recreational users, professional fishers, tourism organisations, Island residents and others.



4.5 Summary

Hundreds of people, groups and organisations have participated in consultation activities during the preparation of the EIS and Project design with approximately 600 people being informed on a regular basis about the proposal. A range of tools and activities were implemented to facilitate timely two-way information flow with all stakeholders and gain an understanding of their concerns. These included one-on-one meetings, a Project information sheet, advertising, Project shop front and a Project hotline, website and email address.

Community consultation identified a range of social, economic and environmental issues for consideration in the EIS investigations and development of the Project design. These issues related to local and regional benefits and negative impacts. Stakeholder and community feedback indicated that 100 percent of stakeholders interviewed were in support of a proposed tourism resort on the footprint of the existing resort. However, a difference of opinion across the stakeholder categories in relation to the proposal was noted in relation to the scale and intensity of any development on the Island.

Specifically, the key concerns identified during the community consultation include:

- environmental impacts (pollution, impacts on wildlife, amenity and public health);
- provision of infrastructure (water, sewerage, power);
- over-development of the Island;
- loss of natural landscape and beauty (through over-development, pollution and scenic amenity);
- exclusivity and restricted access (in terms of the proposed target market for visitors to the Island and in terms of restricted access to visitors to the public land); and
- the use of Lot 21 for a private development.

The key benefits expressed during the community consultation include:

- benefits for the tourism industry;
- improved accommodation facilities on the Island;
- it will make the local area more popular;
- the proposal will make use of a beautiful island – don't let it go to waste;
- good for local businesses;
- increased employment opportunities;
- good for the local and state economy;
- good for the community and community spirit;
- the proposal will be good for the Region;
- the proposal is necessary as the Island needs redevelopment;
- it is about time the proposal went ahead (the sooner the better);
- the proposal will be a good holiday spot and great for a family holiday; and
- the Island will become more accessible for visitors.





A random telephone survey was also conducted by Newspoll in May 2011 within the State Government electorates of Keppel and Rockhampton. The overall outcome of this random telephone survey produced positive feedback and the relevant key findings of the survey were found to be that the overwhelming majority of people indicated they were in favour of the Project, with 84 percent of people indicating a positive response after receiving some brief information on the Project. Furthermore, 82 percent of people indicated that the Project would have a positive impact on their local community and 89 percent of people were in favour of the proposal's objective to be "carbon positive".

Social concerns in relation to the Project include fears about potential poor behaviour associated with misuse of drugs and alcohol by construction workers, operational staff and patrons, fatigue management, traffic impacts, emergency response, and other related potential negative impacts. These risks are readily managed and recommendations have been made accordingly.

There are a number of minor potential impacts that may need to be managed and the recommendations for the establishment of a Community Reference Group, the development of a Workforce Plan focusing on a local training and recruitment strategy and of a Local Procurement Plan will provide important management and mitigation tools that will ensure maximisation of potential opportunities.

Monitoring of social impacts of the Project by the proposed Community Reference Group should ensure identification of any unidentified impacts, as well as the timely management of potential negative impacts and maximisation of potential benefits.

The Community Reference Group will continue to monitor potential social impacts perceived within by stakeholder communities. This will ensure the timely management of any potential impact.

There is clear support for the Project with concerns generally limited to the potential for environmental impact. Therefore, where potential environmental impacts are mitigated, managed or offset it is likely that the Project will continue to receive broad community support.

